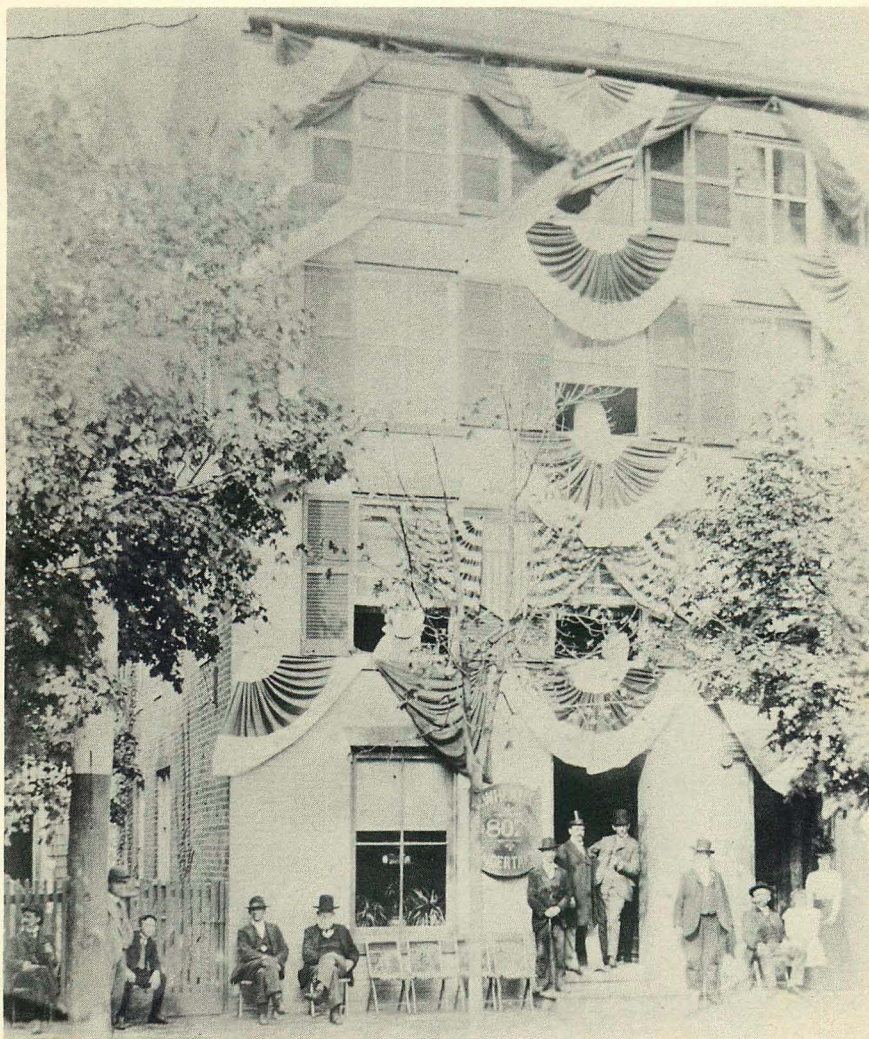


**Yearbook:
The Historical Society
of
Fairfax County, Virginia
Volume 20 - 1984-1985**



*Mr. & Mrs. Joseph E. Trammell
6819 Benjamin Street
McLean, Virginia 22101-1505*

**Yearbook:
The Historical Society
of
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***Front Cover: Wheatley Undertakers at 807 King Street Alexandria, ca. 1910
(Courtesy of Everly-Wheatley Funeral Home)***

***Back Cover: Advertisement for funeral services
(Courtesy of Money & King, Vienna, VA)***

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In Memoriam

Mrs. Walter T. Oliver, Jr.
August 17, 1910 - March 1, 1985

Director
1968 - 1971
1983 - 1986

Paleo-Indians: The First Virginians of Fairfax County

by
Michael F. Johnson

The period of first human habitation in Fairfax County, called the Paleo-Indian Period, is also the earliest uncontestedly dated human occupation of the North American Continent (Morlan 1983:60; Stanford 1983:65). Its beginning dates are not known, but the major thrust, as represented by stone tools, appears to have begun around 9,500-9,000 B.C., during the Late Glacial Climatic Episode (10,500-8,000 B.C.), which marks the end of the last advance of the Polar Ice Cap (Wisconsin Glaciation). Carbon 14 dated sites from this early period are rare, but the Middle Atlantic Region has produced numerous diagnostic stone artifacts which often are the only indications that these people were here.

Regional Context

Environmental: The people who made these tools entered a region that did not resemble the one we live in today. The environment was significantly different, as the terms *Late Glacial Climatic Episode* indicate. The most outstanding feature was the Wisconsin Polar advance, which, during its maximum southern penetration reached down to and covered Northern Pennsylvania (figure 1). Although a warming trend probably was underway when the Paleo-Indians arrived, the retreating glacier remained close enough to profoundly influence the regional and local environment. As shown in table 1 and figure 2 the climate appears to have been cooler and wetter, especially in the summer. Note that for the Shenandoah Valley the mean July temperature for the Late Glacial Episode was 3.4 degrees cooler than during the Sub-Atlantic which began about 800 B.C. (Custer 1984:31). The precipitation during the growing seasons averaged over 1.5 inches more, and the snowfall measured 17.85 inches greater. Of equal significance is the 12.25 day shorter growing season and the 419 fewer hours of sunlight per year. These factors combined to produce a much cooler and overall wetter environment. The lower amounts of sunlight also would have magnified the potential for surface moisture as solar induced evaporation would have been reduced.

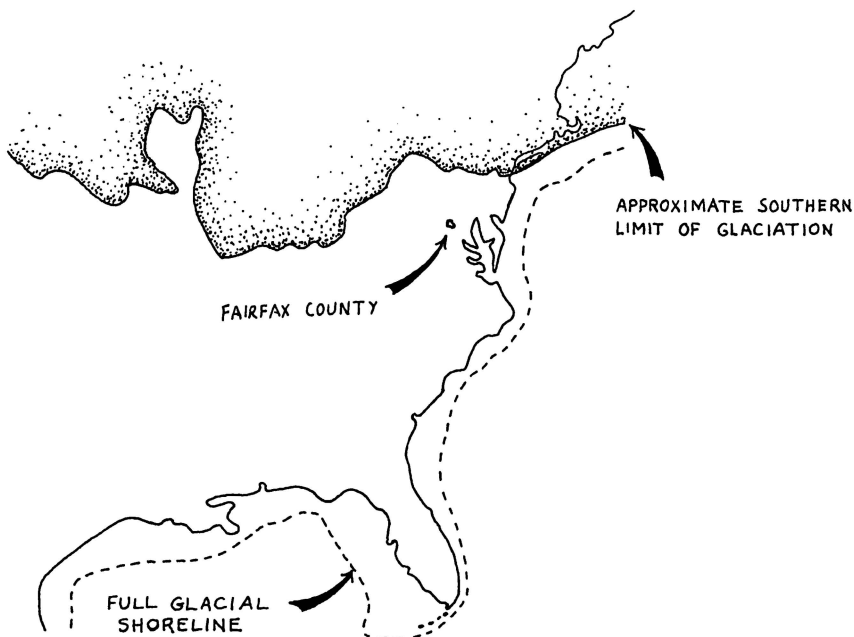
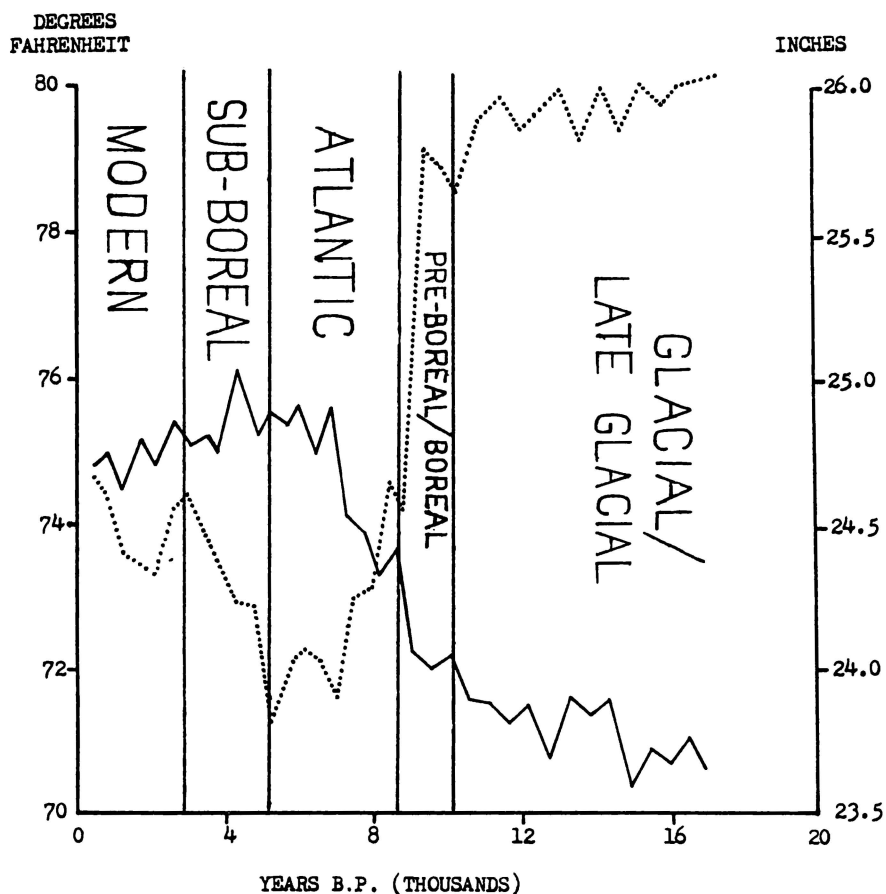


Figure 1. Maximum southern extent of full-glaciation during the Wisconsin Episode in Eastern North America (redrawn from Whitehead 1973:628).

The varied topography of the region (mountains, piedmont, and coastal plain), when combined with a significantly harsher climate, could have produced a variety of ecological zones, ranging from tundra at higher elevation in the Appalachians and Blue Ridge, through spruce-pine parkland and closed boreal (northern) forests in the mountain valleys and piedmont, to a mixed spruce, pine, deciduous (broadleaf) forest in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. With such plant diversity contained within a relatively short linear distance, it is likely that an equally wide range of animals inhabited the region. This faunal diversity could have included such species as caribou and mammoth nearer the mountainous areas; moose, mastadon, bison, elk, deer, and bear near the edges of the closed forests; and deer, mastadon, bison, and bear in the mixed forest areas of the Coastal Plain. Many paleo-environmentalists feel that the regional environment was a mosaic of habitats, with local diversity being common (Gardner 1980b:8; Whitehead 1973:628). It also has been proposed that this type of environment, which presently occurs in Eastern Canada and New England, was much richer when it was found in the Middle Atlantic Region during the late Glacial Climatic Episode (Butzer 1971:144).



Mean July temperature —————

Precipitation during growing season

Figure 2. Climate chart for the Shenandoah Valley (Carbone 1976:91,93).

∞ *Table 1. Generalized Full Glacial through Modern Climatic Episode conditions for the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia (Carbone 1976:103).*

| Climatic Episode | Mean July Temp. | Precip. Minus Evap. | Precip. Growing Season | Growing Season | Snow Inches | Annual Sun Hours | Air Mass Duration | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|
| | | | | | | | North | South | West |
| Subatlantic | 74.81 | 9.13 | 24.33 | 169.00 | 53.00 | 2607.3 | 1.22 | 7.19 | 3.75 |
| Sub-boreal | | | | | | | | | |
| II & III | 75.05 | 9.00 | 24.47 | 170.00 | 52.66 | 2614.7 | 1.49 | 6.84 | 3.92 |
| I | 76.16 | 5.98 | 24.23 | 176.00 | 49.60 | 2654.1 | 1.50 | 6.65 | 4.32 |
| Atlantic | | | | | | | | | |
| IV | 75.50 | 6.75 | 23.97 | 171.66 | 50.03 | 2657.8 | 0.99 | 7.39 | 4.01 |
| III | 74.79 | 8.13 | 23.96 | 168.00 | 51.95 | 2620.5 | 0.90 | 7.20 | 4.17 |
| II | 73.97 | 10.36 | 24.26 | 165.00 | 56.15 | 2519.2 | 1.42 | 7.24 | 3.49 |
| I | 73.40 | 12.41 | 24.60 | 162.50 | 59.60 | 2445.5 | 1.87 | 7.14 | 2.88 |
| Boreal/Pre-boreal | 72.09 | 17.65 | 25.69 | 158.66 | 67.16 | 2288.5 | 3.25 | 5.48 | 3.00 |
| Late Glacial | 71.41 | 19.22 | 25.89 | 156.75 | 70.85 | 2188.1 | 3.79 | 5.21 | 2.65 |
| Full Glacial | 70.93 | 20.36 | 25.95 | 154.00 | 72.97 | 2138.1 | 3.89 | 5.21 | 2.44 |

Cultural: Archaeologists differ on whether the first stone tool making people in the region were migratory *big game hunters*, pursuing herds of caribou, bison, and mammoth across vast areas, or *general foragers*, hunting, trapping, and gathering a wide range of plant and animal resources over a more restricted area. Considering the diversity and richness of the environment it is likely that they engaged in both kinds of subsistence activity. The type of subsistence strategy employed may have depended on the time of year and the social organization of the groups. For example, caribou and mammoth may have been only a seasonal resource, exploited in certain parts of the region by certain members of each Paleo-Indian social group. Hypothetically, group organizations would have been no larger than small *bands*, involving no more than a few extended families. The organization of the *bands* may have divided labor along sex and age lines, with women, young and old people foraging for small game and plants, while adult males hunted larger animals.

It is possible that the Paleo-Indians contributed to the extinction of many large animals (megafauna) at the end of the Wisconsin Glaciation. Whether the extinction of mammoth, mastadon, large bison, and giant moose, horse, camel, and other animals was the result of over hunting, natural processes, or a combination of the two, is not known and may never be known. Whatever the causes may have been, these massive extinctions were the manifestations of dramatic environmental and cultural changes that were just beginning.

While archaeologists know that environmental changes were being influenced by a moderating climate and an increase in southern plant and animal species at the expense of northern species, the small amount of archaeological data on the Paleo-Indians and their immediate successors make the cultural changes more difficult to assess. It seems that change was more rapid in the southern part of the region (south of the Allegheny Plateau) than in the north, where, because of a lingering cold climate, the old lifeways could have remained viable for a longer period of time. By the end of the Paleo-Indian Period in the South the time sensitive artifacts, like points (probably spear points), seem to have evolved into types that were totally different from those being used at the beginning of the period (Gardner and Verrey 1979:15). The Clovis, Mid-Paleo, Dalton, and Hardaway-like fluted points apparently evolve into a notched form, called Kirk/Palmer (Table 2). This sequence is not well represented in the North where the original fluted forms seem to have persisted for a longer period of time. Hypothetically, the changes occurring in the South, which, as a note of caution, are reflected mainly in hunting related artifacts, were the result of adaptations to a more rapidly changing environment. Another

Table 2. Preliminary hypothetical cultural chronology for Fairfax County prehistory

| Study Unit; Cultural Period | Subsistence Pattern (Emphasis in parentheses) | Cultural Phase (Diagnostic artifact type) | Climatic Episode | Traditional Model |
|---|--|---|--|----------------------|
| First Virginian or "Paleo-Indian" (-8,000 B.C.) | Foraging (hunting- possible big game emphasis) | I Clovis (fluted point) 9,500 B.C. II Mid-Paleo (fluted point) 9,000 B.C. III Dalton (fluted point) 8,500 B.C. IV Hardaway (notched fluted point) 8,200 B.C. | Late Glacial (-8,000 B.C.) | Paleo-Indian |
| Hunter-Gatherer I (8,000-6,500 B.C.) | Foraging (hunting) | I Palmer/Kirk (corner notched point) 7,700 B.C. II Kirk (side notched/stemmed point) 7,000 B.C. III Bifurcate (notched stem point) 6,700 B.C. | Pre-Boreal (8,000-7,300 B.C.) Boreal (7,300-6,500 B.C.) | Early Archaic |
| Hunter-Gatherer II (6,500-4,000 B.C.) | Foraging (gathering?) | I Stanley/Neville (stemmed point) 5,500 B.C. II Morrow Mtn./Stark (contracting stem point) - 4,700 B.C. III Guilford (lanceolate point) 4,000 B.C. | Atlantic (6,500-3,000 B.C.) | Middle Archaic |
| Hunter-Gatherer III (4,000-3,000 B.C.) | Foraging (hunting) | I Halifax (corner notched point) 3,500 B.C. | | |
| Hunter-Gatherer IV (3,000 B.C.-800 A.D.) | Collecting (general) | I Savannah River (stemmed point) 2,500 B.C. II Holmes (stemmed point) 2,000-1,000 B.C. (appearance of soapstone bowls) III Marcey Creek (soapstone tempered ceramics) 1,000 B.C. IV Selden Island (soapstone tempered ceramics) 900 B.C. V Accokeek/Stony Creek (sand/grit tempered ceramics) 750 B.C. VI Popes Creek (sand/grit tempered ceramics) 500 B.C. VII Mockley (shell tempered ceramics) 100 B.C.-1,000? A.D. | Sub-Boreal (3,000-750 B.C.) | Late Archaic |
| | | | | Early Woodland |
| | | | Modern (750 B.C.-present) | Middle Woodland |
| Early Agriculturalist (800-1,500 A.D.?) | Collecting (producing) | Ia. Potomac Creek (sand/shell tempered ceramics) 1,000?-1,500 A.D. | | Late Woodland |
| Proto-Historic (1,500?-1,675 A.D.) | Collecting (producing) | I Proto-Historic (European trade goods) 1,500-1610 A.D. II Proto-Historic (European trade goods and Colonial ware ceramics) - 1610-1675 A.D. | | Proto-Historic |

major change was in type of stone used in tool manufacture from high quality chert, flint, jasper, chalcedony, and other fine-grained materials to less fine-grained local stone types, such as quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite.

Local Context

Environmental: It is possible that the environmental conditions in the county at the time of the Paleo-Indians would have been similar to those postulated by Carbone (1976) for the lower elevations of the Shenandoah Valley where the most recent and closest Paleo-environmental study has been made. The forest conditions in the Shenandoah Valley could have included a "mixed conifer-deciduous forest on the valley floor and foothills, boggy areas around . . . lower flood-plain situations, and mixed deciduous gallery forests along the rivers, possibly composed of oak/hornbeam" (Carbone 1976:185).

The actual plant population for the county may have been a cross between the above conditions and those which would have existed in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain could have had a milder climate as is indicated by evidence recovered from the Dismal Swamp in southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina (Whitehead 1973:626). In Fairfax County the general conditions could have involved a conifer (spruce-pine)-dominated forest with significant deciduous elements being present, probably in more sheltered areas. Open grassland and/or meadows could have been present in some areas (Gardner 1980a:4).

Gardner (1980a:3) also hypothesizes that the Culpeper Basin (figure 3), with its gently rolling topography, and poor drainage, may have been much wetter than today. The soil and bedrock conditions there (Parsons, et al 1977:II-1), plus climatic conditions favorable to high surface moisture, would tend to support that contention. The stream flow and water table conditions in the Piedmont Uplands and Coastal Plain should have been high as well. Erosion of the less stable Coastal Plain and Tysons Corner sediments should have been greater than that affecting the bedrock and relatively well-drained soils of the Piedmont Uplands. For example, archaeological excavations in Fairfax County have identified thick cobble lenses buried deeply in the terraces along small streams which drain Tysons Corner. Hypothetically these were moved by the excessive erosion during the Late Glacial Episode.

This wet and highly diversified environment could have supported a varied fauna. Within the county's boundaries it is possible that moose, elk, deer, bison, and mastadon could have been available to hunters. It is probable that a wide range of smaller game and plant resources also were

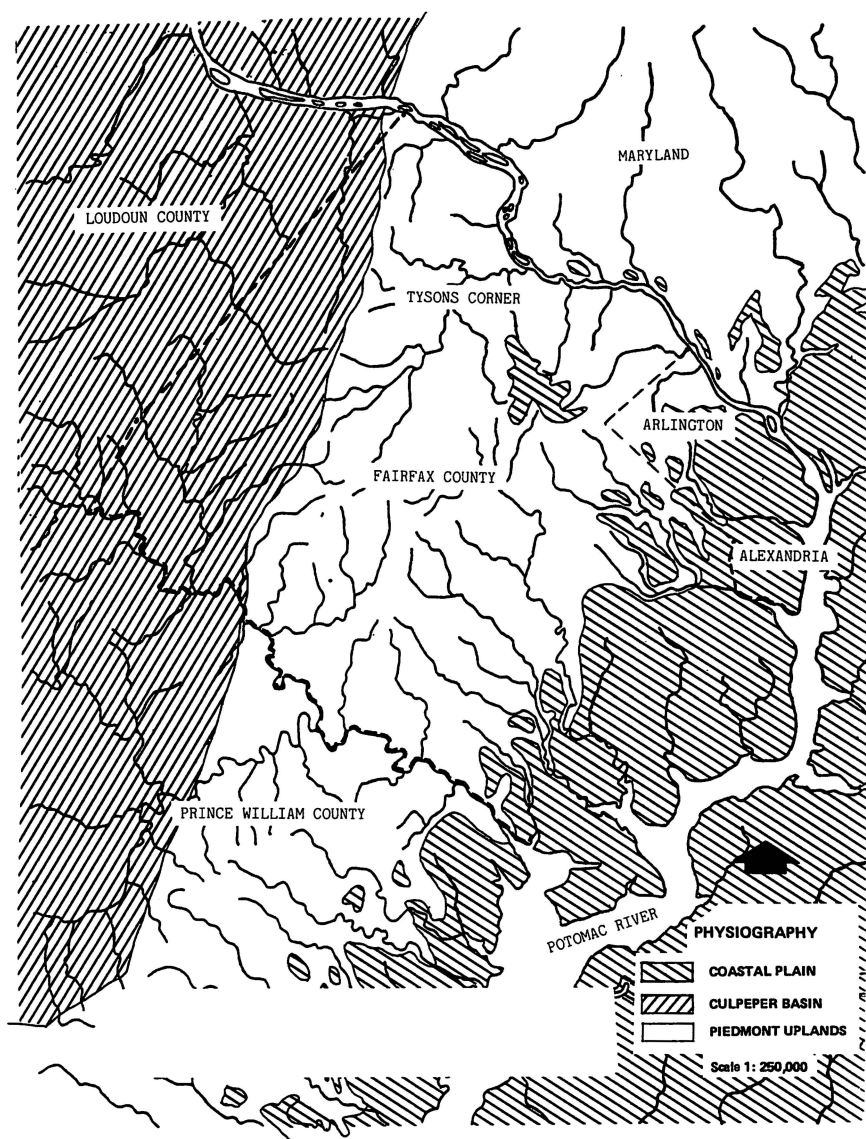


Figure 3. Physiography of Fairfax County

available to general foragers. Furthermore, the apparent regional diversity could have made it possible to travel a relatively short distance to the mountains of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania to hunt larger herd animals, such as caribou and mammoth, and other animals adapted to tundra-edge conditions.

Cultural: Table 2 represents the best available cultural chronology for Fairfax County. It reflects the time sensitive artifact changes as represented by diagnostic artifact types (column 3), the hypothesized subsistence system (column 2) used during the period (column 1), the climatic episode (column 4), and the traditional prehistoric chronology used by most archaeologists in the east. Figure 4 depicts examples of the diagnostic point types which are the markers for each cultural phase within the Paleo-Indian Period.

The four point types depicted in figure 4 represent changes in points. They do not necessarily reflect corresponding changes in other cultural systems. The evidence for Fairfax County does indicate that changes, in fact, were taking place here. For example, no Dalton-like and only one possible Hardaway-like point have been reported from Fairfax County. The earlier Clovis-like and Mid-Paleo-like points are more common, but still are relatively rare. The virtual absence of Dalton and Hardaway-like points indicate that the hunting related cultural aspect of those two phases was largely absent after the Mid-Paleo Phase. This could have been the result of depopulation; a shift in subsistence to resources not requiring points for procurement; or an archaeological collection bias away from sites from those two phases (but which does pick up the earlier two phases). All three possibilities would indicate important cultural changes.

The generally poor knowledge about the Paleo-Indian Period in Fairfax County is a complex problem. In addition to the apparently low numbers of people here during the Period, site preservation factors have made it difficult to find sites. For example, Post-Glacial sea level rise, the damming of the Occoquan River, and sedimentation in the Piedmont Potomac River valley may have destroyed or obscured many archaeological remains from this period.

During the Late Glacial Climatic Episode sea levels were much lower than they are today. A large amount of the Earth's water was contained in the glaciers, and as a result it was not until almost 6,000 years ago that the Potomac shore along the County's eastern boundary became tidal (Gardner 1980a:3). As a result, present day tidal estuaries outside the main channel of the Potomac River would have been available for habitation. These areas now are largely destroyed, but the presence of residues from these sites, if they exist, remain to be assessed.

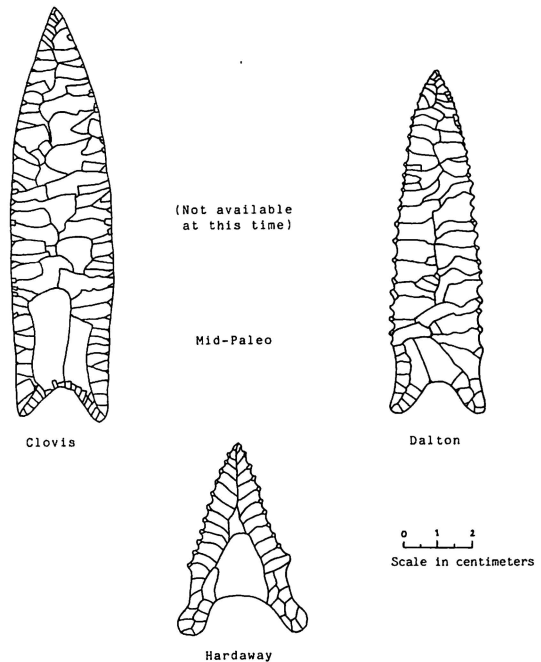


Figure 4. Examples of diagnostic point types marking each cultural phase during the Paleo-Indian Period (redrawn from Dragoo 1982).

Similar conditions, although much more recent in origin, occur along the main Occoquan River channel, where the reservoir now covers large alluvial terraces which could contain traces of Paleo-Indian settlements. In this case the accessibility is doubly difficult because of soil and water.

The terraces of the Piedmont Potomac River offer the problem of excessive soil deposits on top of the potential Paleo-Indian Period land surfaces. These areas are more accessible than those of the Occoquan and Tidewater Potomac, but the high costs of deep excavations has precluded adequate archaeological testing.

The above three areas have a reasonably high possibility for containing Paleo-Indian sites. Paleo-Indian sites in the East are often located near major waterways, but the inaccessibility of Fairfax County's main waterways has made potentially revealing aspects of the settlement patterns virtually unusable. As a result, all of our knowledge about this period in Fairfax County comes from isolated point finds and two small possible sites.

Because of the potential threat posed by relic hunters to these sites, their locations will not be revealed here. Paleo-Indian sites are one of the most

sensitive archaeological resource types, and, therefore, the unsystematic removal of any artifact from them destroys their integrity and value as sources of knowledge about the people who made and used them.

The two known sites and isolated artifact finds reveal a pattern of very light activity in Fairfax County. With the exception of known quarry related sites and several non-quarry related sites in the northeast, the Paleo-Indian pattern for the Coastal Plain and Piedmont in Virginia and Maryland appears to be similar to what has been found here. It is possible that these people, who probably entered the area with a highly mobile life style, partially retained that style for a long time before changing environmental conditions finally encouraged them to adopt a more sedentary pattern.

In the case of the Paleo-Indian, stone preference appeared to play an important role in shaping their settlement pattern. As stated earlier, these people preferred the highest quality stone for their basic tools. In the Middle Atlantic these materials are not common outside the mountainous areas. Where it is found in quantity, the Paleo-Indian activity appears to be much higher. In Fairfax County such stone is only available in cobble form from streams where good examples of such material are rare.

Gardner (1983:6-7) has theorized that there is a general inverse relationship between Paleo-Indian site densities and distance from quarry sources. The current evidence from Fairfax County seems to bear this out. The county has produced seven positively identifiable Paleo-Indian artifacts. Of these, only two (from the same site) were made from the same type of stone, and only those two show the same manufacturing technique. Figures 5-6 depict several of those artifacts, of which five are points and one is a preform. The seventh artifact is a specialized flake of the same material as another Paleo-Indian artifact from the same site, and is not pictured. Another possible Paleo-Indian point recovered in Fairfax County is a borderline between the Hardaway and Kirk/Palmer-like points and could be classified either way (table 2).

These artifacts are widely distributed across the county. They come from the eastern Tidewater, Coastal Plain shore, and the small stream valleys of the Piedmont and Culpeper Basin. Three of the artifacts come from one site in the Culpeper Basin. This site and one other could contain more Paleo-Indian artifacts but they are contained in plowzones where there also are numerous artifacts from later time periods. As a result, it has been impossible, so far, to distinguish anything other than those artifacts that are diagnostic of the Paleo-Indian period.

As a result, it appears that there were at least five Paleo-Indian incursions into Fairfax County (two sites and three isolated artifact finds). Because of the diversity in raw material (stone), which indicates separate quarry

sources, and the dissimilarity in manufacturing techniques, it is probable that none of the sites or finds were closely related. They appear to represent isolated hunting forays into the county, largely from quarry base camps located, possibly, hundreds of miles away. The one quartz fluted point could have been made locally and, because the point appears to be from the Mid-Paleo Phase, it could be an indicator of the shift to more locally available stone that was characteristic of the Kirk-Palmer Phase.

This is not the last chapter on the Paleo-Indian Period in Fairfax County. Fairfax County's Heritage Resources Branch in the Office of Comprehensive Planning has designated this period as the top priority for survey and preservation of prehistoric sites in its new Heritage Resource Preservation Plan. Hopefully, the potential sites buried in the deep terraces of the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers, inundated by tidal encroachment along the County's eastern boundary, and possibly left intact in a small stream terrace or on undisturbed hilltops will greatly expand our knowledge of these people who were the true First Virginians of Fairfax County.

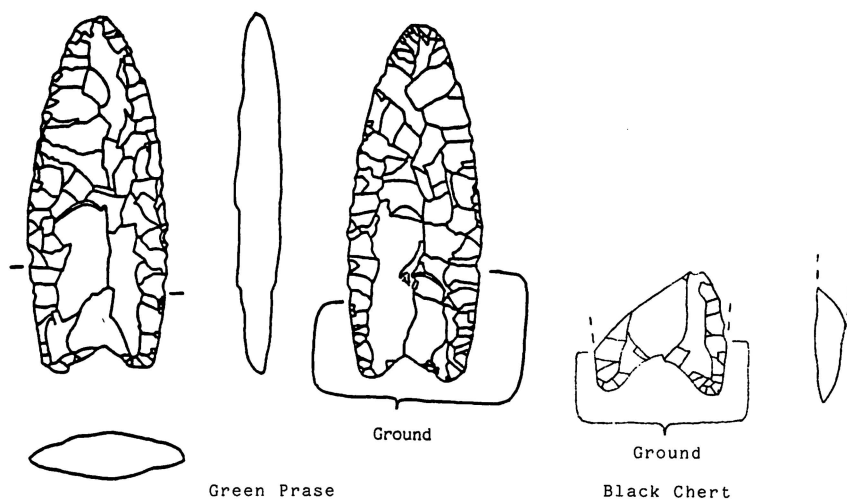


Figure 5. Clovis-like points from Fairfax County.

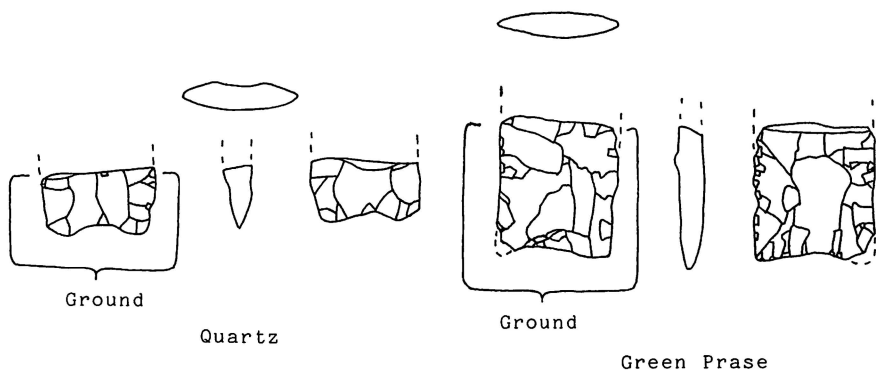


Figure 6. *Mid-Paleo-like points from Fairfax County.*

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The Social And Architectural History of “WOODBINE”

by
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Christine C. Fawsett
and
Julie Q. Perkins
Langley High School

This essay is the winner of the 1984 Historical Society Contest.

Before her death in 1971, Beulah Trammell expressed her desire for “Woodbine,” her only home since her marriage in 1914, “to be once again a home for a new young family.”¹ Surrounded by a white running board fence, “Woodbine” stands as a reminder to the community of what was once McLean farm life. Yet “Woodbine” also serves as an example of the successful architectural combination of modern simplicity and late Victorian charm.

In 1890 Joseph Randolph Trammell acquired a ninety-nine acre parcel of land, located in the Providence Magisterial district, Fairfax County, Virginia, which would later become the site of “Woodbine.”² Originally acquired in the 1850’s by Martha Ball, the land, upon her death in 1866, was distributed among her four heirs; her sons Lewin T. and Charles T. Ball, her daughter Rebecca Ball Addison, and her late daughter’s husband, Rev. W.D. Judkins.³ While Rebecca Addison retained ownership of her 26 acres, her brothers, Lewin and Charles, sold their inherited land to Reverend Judkins, making his total property seventy-three acres.⁴ On March 19, 1890, Joseph Trammell, a farmer, purchased both Judkins’ and Addisons’ properties, calling them the Balls Hill land.⁵ He used this land for the purpose of breeding horses.⁶ In another business venture in Great Falls, he was involved in processing charcoal and hauling it to the many hotels and restaurants in Washington.⁷

After his death in 1903, Joseph left his accumulated properties, including the Balls Hill land as well as another property, the Prospect Hill land, to his

PART of MADERIA SCHOOL NOW.

wife Hattie.⁸ In 1911 Hattie deeded these properties to her three children.⁹ Since her youngest daughter, Flora, was under the legal age to own property at the time, the Prospect Hill land was deeded to her elder sister, Dora; however, a portion of this land was kept in trust for Flora.¹⁰ Her only son, French Lugenbeal Trammell (b.1889), was deeded 50 acres of the Balls Hill land.¹¹ The boundaries described in a Fairfax County deed book were:

Beginning at A, a pipe, corner to FG Carper, and on the northerly side of the County Road from Balls Hill to McLean; thence with the said side of the Road, N. 76 degrees (all bearings calculated from A) 1946-3/10 feet to a pipe on the easterly side of the Balls Hill Road; thence with the said side of the Balls Hill Road, N. 1 degree 4' West 628.8 ft. to a stone, N. 1 degree 52' E. 300 ft. to a pipe; thence leaving the road, N. 89 degrees 53' E. 571 ft. to a pipe N. 7' W. 100 ft. to a pipe N. 76 degrees 29' E. 945-5/10 ft. to a pipe in the line of Carper; thence with Carper, S. 13 degrees 13' E. 1759-7/10 ft. to the beginning containing 50 acres.¹²

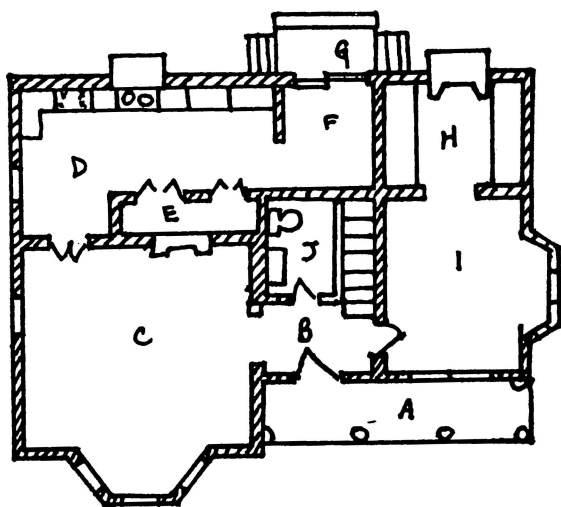
Hattie lived with her daughter Flora on the remaining acreage until her death in 1923.¹³ Flora later married a member of the Swink's family and lived in "Woodberry," a house which is now located near J.F. Cooper Intermediate School.¹⁴

Thus in 1910, French Trammell began construction of "Woodbine," a residence on a portion of the Balls Hill land which was built for Beulah Barker Daffer, whom French married on April 10, 1914.¹⁵ In that same year, French received title to the land from his mother's estate.¹⁶

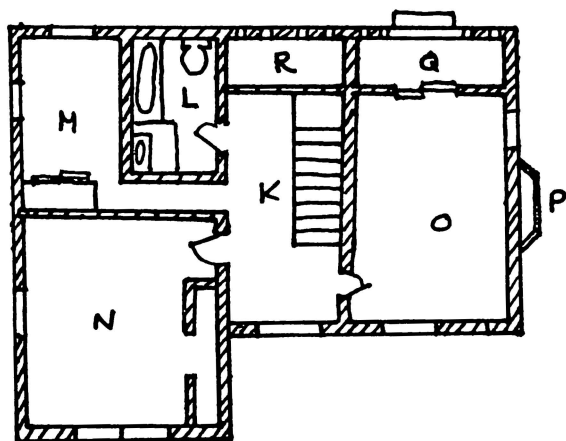
The design of "Woodbine" incorporated many conventions of the Victorian era. Most prominent of these conventions was elaborate woodwork on the porch and a stain glass window in the attic.¹⁷

The house was sided with white clapboard and had a slate roof.¹⁸ There was a raised porch in the front with a tin roof supported by hand-turned white columns.¹⁹

Inside "Woodbine" there were seven rooms.²⁰ Nancy Trammell Robeson, the daughter of French and Beulah, remembers that "the kitchen was the room most used."²¹ It was a large farm kitchen located in the back of the house which contained a big round table that was used for all three meals.²² A wood stove was used for cooking.²³ The dining room, which was to the left of the entryway, was reserved for Sunday suppers and special occasions.²⁴ However, the four Trammell children, Joseph, French, Anne and Nancy, used the dining room table nightly to do their homework.²⁵ Nancy also recalls that the "bay window in the dining room



1st floor



2nd floor

- A Porch
- B Hall
- C Dining Room
- D Kitchen
- E Laundry Room
- F Breakfast Room
- G Deck
- H Inglenook
- I Living Room
- J Powder Room
- K Hall
- L Bathroom
- M Study
- N Bedroom 1
- O Bedroom 2
- P Balcony
- Q Closet
- R Overlook to Breakfast Room

"Woodbine's" floor plan as it is today.



"Woodbine" in the 1960's.

was always full of [her] mother's flowers."²⁶ The parlor, a small room next to the stairway, was kept closed, to save heat, but was opened on Sundays for company and when Anne, the oldest Trammell daughter, had a piano lesson.²⁷ In the main hallway, there was an oak stairway, with hand-turned spindles, leading to the second floor.²⁸

Upstairs there were three bedrooms. One bedroom in the front of the house above the porch was occupied by the two girl children, Nancy and Anne. The boys' bedroom was behind French and Beulah's, which was across the hall from the girls'.²⁹ The bathroom was behind the boys' bedroom. It contained a porcelain-coated cast-iron tub that was off the floor on claw feet.³⁰ In addition to these rooms, there was an attic and a dirt cellar. A screen porch was located in the back of the house off of the kitchen. Hardwood floors were present throughout the house.³¹

In addition to the house, French Trammell built a dairy barn.³² He then subordinated the established horse-breeding business while he eliminated the charcoal production venture entirely.³³ The farm's out buildings consisted of a barn, a dairy, a smoke house, a chicken house, a corn crib, a pump house, and various sheds for farm equipment.³⁴ This farm housed

thirty-two Holstein cows because of the cows' abilities to produce large quantities of milk.³⁵ In later years, the breed of cow was modified to include Jersey breeds which increased the rich butter-fat of the milk that was much in demand in the Washington market at that time.³⁶

The "7-day week" operation of producing milk included milking the cows twice a day and transporting ten gallon cans of milk by truck into Washington.³⁷ Joseph Trammell, French and Beulah's son, recalls an early crisis at "Woodbine": "in 1923 there was a severe blizzard, and all roads were impassable. After several days of milk accumulation, the [local] farmers joined together and hauled the milk by horse-drawn sleds into Washington. From McLean it took approximately fifteen hours to make the trip and return."³⁸

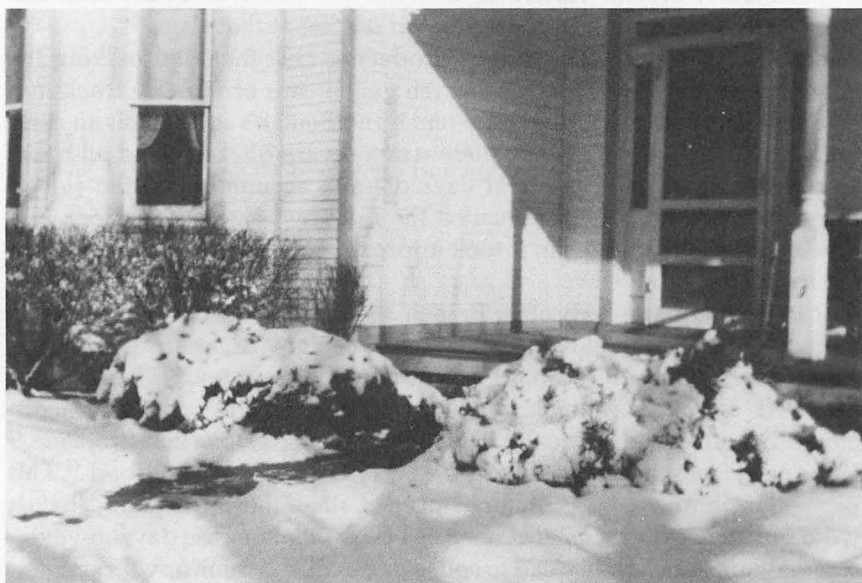
Joseph, along with his brother French, helped with the farmwork, which included milking and plowing.³⁹ The Trammell's two daughters, Anne and Nancy, were primarily responsible for household chores.⁴⁰ These chores included cleaning, canning foods, feeding chickens, gathering eggs, churning butter, and collecting wood for the house's stove and fireplace.⁴¹ Perhaps the most important chore of all was the preparation of food.⁴² This particular chore was a continuous project since the farm's hired hands were fed an enormous meal at noon.⁴³ The highlight of the day, however, was walking to Balls Hill Road to collect the mail.⁴⁴ "I think now," reflected Nancy, "it must have been an excuse to get away from chores."⁴⁵

* The farm continued to operate until French Trammell died in 1948.⁴⁶ Then Joseph took over the running of the farm for a few years.⁴⁷ However, with both property taxes and county building on the increase, the Trammells felt compelled to sell most of the property surrounding "Woodbine."⁴⁸ Between the years 1957 and 1966, the Trammells not only granted right-of-way to the Virginia Electric and Power Co.,⁴⁹ but also sold lands to the Fairfax County School Board⁵⁰ and Langley Manor Inc.⁵¹ The Fairfax County School Board also purchased the property of French's sister, Flora Trammell Swinks.⁵² On this property was built J.F. Cooper Intermediate School, while Churchill Road Elementary School was built on land purchased from the Trammells.⁵³ On the Trammell property purchased by Langley Mason Inc., a subdivision was constructed.⁵⁴ Today that subdivision surrounds "Woodbine," which now sits on 17,719 square feet.⁵⁵ Beulah Trammell continued to live at "Woodbine" until just six months before her death in 1971.⁵⁶

On December 17, 1971, the house was purchased by James C. Callahan and his wife Sharon.⁵⁷ Although the house had fallen into disrepair, it was clear that "Woodbine" was an excellent candidate for renovation.⁵⁸ Initially, this renovation took the form of painting, repairs, and the installation of new appliances.⁵⁹ Later on, the Callahans enlisted the aid of

* FRENCH JR. ACTUALLY
DID THE WORK

"Woodbine" in earlier days.
FRONT PORCH



The 1940's.

AUNT LILLIE
MOTHERS SISTER →

UNCLE EARL'S
DAUGHTERS FROM
NEW YORK

NELLIE - LEFT
LEONORA - RIGHT

The 1920's.



architect Richard Ridley, in order to design a new look for an old house.⁶⁰

While Ridley retained the original front facade of the house, he designed a new modern addition in the back.⁶¹ This design included a two-story high breakfast room and inglenook.⁶² The breakfast room had sliding glass doors which led onto a redwood deck.⁶³ The ceiling of this room "soared to seventeen feet, making the upstairs hall into a balcony with a large rectangular cutout to peer through."⁶⁴ Several high windows added extra light to the upstairs hall as well as the breakfast room itself.⁶⁵ The inglenook was also a two-story high addition and contained a fireplace and built-in benches.⁶⁶ The entire rear addition was very open, light, and clear of line.⁶⁷ Richard Ridley also designed a bay window addition to the parlor.⁶⁸ This bay window continued up to the second floor where it ended in a balcony off of what was once Anne and Nancy's bedroom.⁶⁹ This unusual added touch echoed both the original bay window in the dining room as well as the airy modernism of the rear addition.⁷⁰

It was this bay window which pulled together the modern additions and the original farm house,⁷¹ thus creating a successful blend of late Victorian charm and modern simplicity. Thus, Beulah Trammell's wish came true. Although the farm was gone, "Woodbine," her home for fifty-seven years, would get a new family, a new look, and a new life.

The authors would like to acknowledge Nancy Trammell Robeson and Joseph E. Trammel for their invaluable assistance in researching this paper.

Footnotes

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**The
Generation
Occupation
or
The History of Several Family-Run
Funeral Homes in Fairfax County**

by
Kim Hannon
and
Kathy Lawrence
Langley High School

*This is one of two 1st place winners of the
1985 Historical Society Essay Contest.*

“Some guys ask, ‘how’s business?’ I say ‘good.’ If I’d say ‘bad’ they’d feel a lot better.”¹ And so Julian Everly, funeral director, introduces himself. His role, perhaps “undesirable”² to some, has fluctuated and developed alongside burgeoning communities. Fairfax City, Vienna, and Herndon as with most towns in Fairfax County have transformed from agricultural areas into vigorous suburban centers with the undertaker in their midst.

The evolution from cabinetmaker to undertaker appears in most funeral home histories. Most of the Virginia area prior to the mid-1900’s was agricultural.³ At the turn of the century, the City of Fairfax’s community of 373⁴ was huddled around the courthouse.⁵ Vienna was “a country town” of 317⁶ until Route 123 usurped Church Street’s claim as main street.⁷ Similarly, through 1950 Herndon was “a sleepy town surrounded by dairy farms.”⁸ Independent farmers conducted funerals themselves, requiring only a casket from the local cabinetmaker. They provided him with the body measurements taken with string and boards.⁹ In 1849, Mr. Benedict Wheatley established his cabinetmaking business in Alexandria.¹⁰ By 1881 Vienna saw the installment of the practice of Mr. Howard Money on Church Street.¹¹ Mr. Howard E. Reed followed suit in 1885 with his furniture store and livery service in Herndon.¹²

Accompanying the growth of the community was an increased demand for an undertaker’s services. During the Civil War, Mr. Benedict Wheatley

was commissioned to handle the casualties of the Confederate army in the Alexandria area. His duties included locating graves for bereaved families. Mr. Wheatley's transition from cabinetmaker to undertaker was finalized as he pioneered the modern technology of arterial embalming.¹³ Families no longer wanting to handle the full funeral proceedings themselves coupled with the benefits of casket-carving encouraged a Reed and Money partnership to coalesce in the early 1900's. The partnership served as Undertakers and Embalmers to Fairfax.¹⁴ In Herndon, Mr. Reed's horse-drawn taxi service had phased out by the early 1920's as the auto took command of the streets. He ran a full-fledged funeral home by the 1954 change of hands to Mr. Berkeley Green. The younger Thomas Reed had interests in land assessment.¹⁵

Once each of the businesses had established themselves as funeral homes it was only a matter of time before enlargements were made to accommodate the population growth. The original location of a furniture/funeral home was predictably on Main Street. As demands for parking and larger facilities mounted, the funeral home was relocated to roomier quarters, by nature in less-developed areas.¹⁶ The same migration is seen in the Everly-Wheatley Funeral Home in Alexandria. Located at 807 King Street, in 1849, the home moved next door in 1919 and then to 1500 West Braddock Road in 1958.¹⁷ During the 1860's Mr. Benedict Wheatley serviced approximately 80 calls per year. His son, Benjamin Wheatley, saw similar business, but having no successors, hired Mr. Everly in 1925. By 1933, Mr. Everly had acquired the Wheatley home, and in 1933, he purchased the E. W. Groff Funeral Home in a Fairfax City¹⁸ consisting of "only a courthouse, a bank, and a feedstore," The Fairfax home "grew as the community grew." The second generation Everly brothers, John and Julian, were working in the homes by 1960 and remodeled the Fairfax home in 1980.¹⁹ In response to a population growth which by 1980 had reached 19,390,²⁰ a crematorium is currently being considered as a necessary addition.²¹ Between the two homes, twenty-six workers are employed to handle the calls that exceed Mr. Benedict Wheatley's number of calls by 920 per year.²²

True to tradition, the original funeral home established by Howard Money in 1881 was positioned on Vienna's main thoroughfare, Church Street. However, the white frame house with a chapel next door was replaced by a colonial brick building in 1949. In 1950, Howard Money died, handing the business down to his four daughters, one of whom married the future King partner. Their son was the husband of Mrs. Edith King, now the president of the funeral home. In 1956, the home entertained seventy calls per year. Today, 375 to 400 calls per year demand the use of the entire building.²³ Mr. Howard King's family, holding residence in the

second floor, never dreamed that the town, 15,469 by 1980,²⁴ would ever be big enough to warrant use of the upstairs facilities.²⁵

Today's location of the Green Funeral Home at 721 Elden Street in Herndon is a result of a lengthy process. The Reed family, owners prior to Mr. Green, used to live and operate from a yellow wood frame house located at today's address. Soon family and business needs called for larger accommodations. The frame house was moved to a neighboring lot and a red brick residential home was built on the original foundations. Business was now conducted from a storefront building on Spring Street a block down Elden Street. Mr. Green's 1954 purchase put the business and the family into the brick house. Previous to the 1958 commission to build Dulles International Airport,²⁶ the Herndon population had not strayed far from the 1900 level of 692.²⁷ The commission brought not only a contract to reposition graves located on the proposed airport site, but it also promoted an enormous growth in the Herndon area.²⁸ By 1980, the population was 11,449,²⁹ demonstrating an increase that had required Mr. Green to transfer his residential upstairs into offices, storerooms, and visiting rooms, and part of his downstairs into a chapel in 1973.³⁰ Clearly, the community demands have reshaped the role of the funeral director and his establishment.

Exactly what do the people want from the funeral director? Originally, the rural families of the Fairfax County area were trained well enough to be self-sufficient and capable enough to handle their funeral arrangements. They would only need assistance in the construction of a casket; otherwise, the family could arrange a small service in the church and a burial in the family plot.³¹ Today, not only is the death rate lower but also specialized career training leaves most families completely unprepared to handle the burial of a relative. Although some families choose to deal with the death of a family member or friend on their own, many families feel bewildered by the prospect and turn to the neighborhood mortician for assistance. Mr. Green approaches each funeral as a challenge to make the families "feel better."³² The role of the funeral director through the years has been twofold; he has had to give the required attentions to the deceased as well as manage the ritual procedures of the funeral.³³

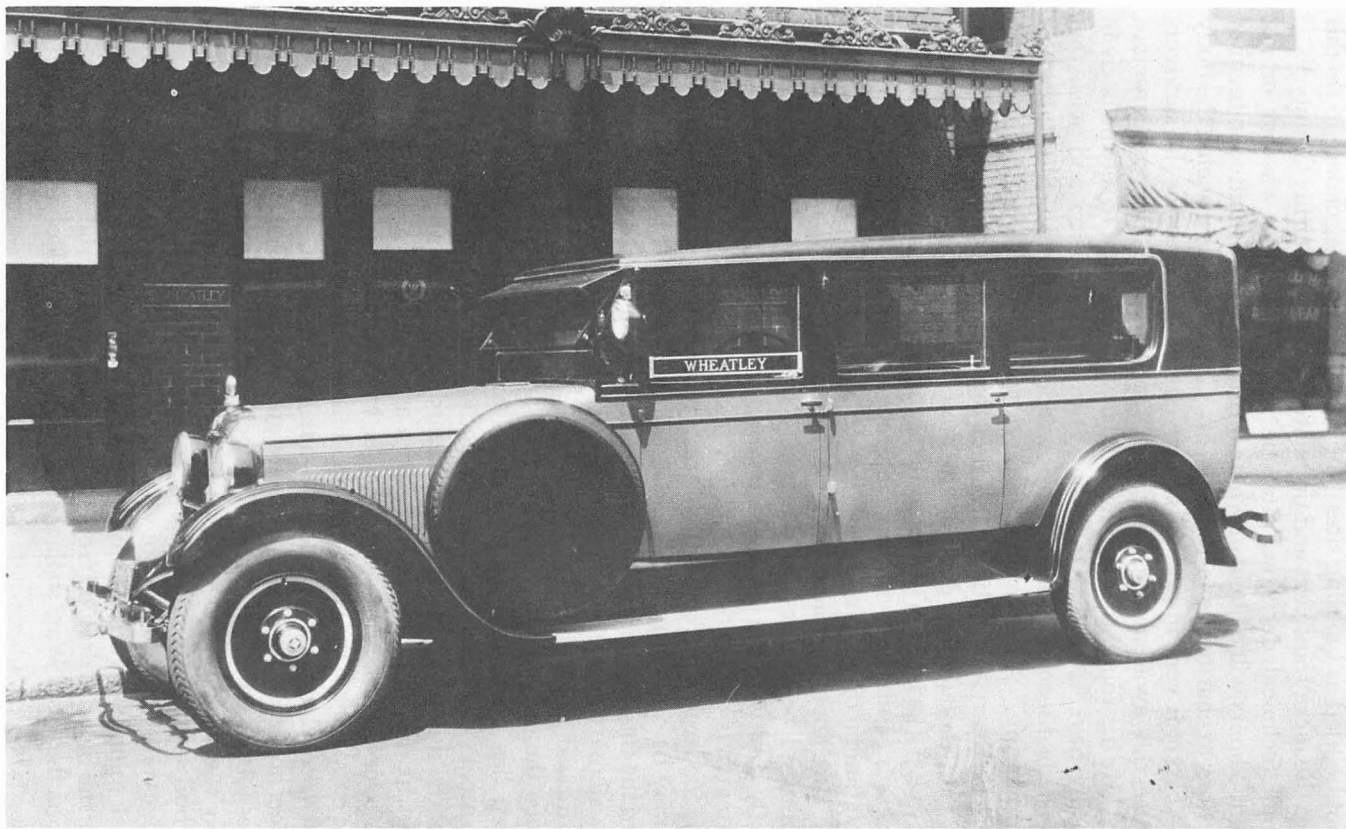
When someone contacts Everly-Wheatley, a conference is set up to discuss the arrangements to be made. Of course, Mr. Julian Everly or Mr. John Everly must complete a death certificate. They may, if the family wishes, place an obituary in the local newspaper.³⁴ The family also decides what type of service will accompany the burial. Money and King, like most funeral parlors, is non-denominational; therefore, Mr. Andrew Davis, manager of the facilities, encourages the clergy to assist with performing

the proper religious procedures. If the family has no clergy in mind, Money and King will help them to find one of their preferred religion. On the other hand, if no religious location is desired, the funeral home has its own chapel in which to provide the services.³⁵

The family also must decide whether to bury the body or to cremate it. Although embalming is not required by the state of Virginia, this procedure is necessary if the body is to be transported to another state or country, if the person died of a communicable disease, if the family wishes to have the body viewed during the service or if the body will not be buried for a while.³⁶ The techniques of embalming have improved over the years, to give better results preferred by morticians at Everly-Wheatley, Money and King, and Green Funeral Home.³⁷ In the approximately twenty percent of cases in which the body will be cremated, embalming is not necessary. This high percentage of cremations is particularly unique to the Fairfax County area due to the large numbers of Asians and other nationalities who have moved to this area in the past twenty years. They, unlike most Virginians, prefer cremation. Cremation in Virginia as a whole is about seven percent.³⁸

The family must also select a casket ranging in materials from wood to metal to fiberglass. Money and King offers both full-couch and half-couch caskets, though full-couches tend to be more popular in the New England states. Local cemeteries, with the exclusion of Arlington Cemetery, also require a vault to facilitate the upkeep of the cemetery. Both the selection of the casket and the vault bring up major decisions regarding the protection of the body. Mr. Davis has found that some families feel strongly about protecting their deceased family members from the elements, and for these people, waterproof and airtight caskets are available. At Money and King, employees usually show the customers around the casket selection room and then leave them to discuss and decide because the choice is a family matter and at times can be very personal.³⁹

The need for a casket itself has changed over the years. For instance, crematoriums used to require a casket or some type of container for the cremation process. Yet today, according to Mr. Berkeley Green, a casket is not required for cremation by most facilities.⁴⁰ The decrease in family-handled funerals and burial has also led to a decrease in the burial of a body without a casket on a family plot of land. Years ago, this was very common in Fairfax County and was allowed on two conditions: that the proper certificates be filed and that the portion of land be dedicated as a cemetery so that no structures would be built on the land. This custom has led to the presence of quite a few small pieces of land in Fairfax County which



Hearse ca. 1920, vehicle probably a Graham-Paige (Courtesy of Everly-Wheatley Funeral Home)

cannot be used as building sites. Today, fewer families choose to do this due to the more transcient and populated nature of Fairfax County.⁴¹

Small technical decisions must be made including whether or not visitation hours will be held or whether flowers will be omitted in favor of donations to charities or institutions. Mr. Green feels that seeing the body in the casket is very important in a psychological sense for the survivors because this awareness establishes a "full reality in the subconscious mind." He has found that families who have chosen not to see the body in any way have later said that they regret this decision and wish that someone had seen it. Therefore, he considers visitation an essential part of "grief therapy." Some families prefer donations to such institutions as the American Heart Association. Mr. Green thinks that "florists probably don't like that" though this decision to omit flowers is never 100 percent effective.⁴² Florists don't seem to be hurting, though; at least half of their business is connected with funeral arrangements.

The funeral director can also provide advice. Mr. Everly remembers to make sure that a cemetery plot has been found, and, if not, he can recommend cemeteries for the family to contact. Mr. Green does not directly deal with the cemetery to arrange a plot. Money and King also chooses not to deal with the cemetery because this establishment feels that that is too large a job to handle. Mr. Everly alerts the families to benefits that may be due from the Veterans Administration. If the family cannot afford the funeral, he will look into benefits from the county,⁴³ and if none are available then some funeral homes, such as Green Funeral Home, will withdraw all expenses.⁴⁴

Once the decisions have been made and, on the set date, the funeral service has been had, all that needs to be completed is the proper placement of the remains. Although bodies must be buried in their coffins, cremated ashes present no health hazard, and the family can do what it wishes be it saving the ashes in an urn as a mantelpiece or scattering the ashes over the sea. Mr. Andrew Davis, has a private pilot license and has taken people up in the air to scatter ashes over mountain ranges and such.⁴⁵

Between the family's decision-making conference and the funeral service, however, the funeral director and his staff have some behind-the-scenes jobs to complete. When the deceased arrives at the parlor and the family's wishes are known, most likely a routine procedure is followed. The body is embalmed as soon as possible. This process preserves and sanitizes nicely for the days of viewing and, if necessary, shipping. Today, a weak solution of formaldehyde is injected into the body's venous systems while the blood is drained from the arterial system. Originally, around the time of the Civil War, such men as "Dr." Thomas Holmes and Fairfax

County's own Dr. Clark, used arsenic while researching embalming techniques, but today this poison is not used.

At Money and King, after embalming, the body is washed, dressed in everyday clothing and beautified with cosmetics. Mrs. Edith King received training as a beautician so that she could style hair and apply makeup in order that the body looks as close to his or her everyday appearance. Mrs. King uses either photographs or descriptions.⁴⁶ The body is then carefully placed in the casket.⁴⁷

Of course, not anyone can be an undertaker. Mr. Green received his license from the Board of Embalmers in Richmond, Virginia as did the other morticians at Everly-Wheatley and Money and King.⁴⁸ Beginning in the 1930's, one year at a mortuary school and two years apprenticeship was required. When Julian Everly attended mortuary school from 1959 to 1960 he studied fourteen subjects including mortuary law, microbiology, anatomy, chemistry, accounting, business administration, embalming and restorative art.⁴⁹ Money and King and Green Funeral Homes maintain their standards by joining local and national associations such as the Virginia Funeral Directors Association or the National Funeral Directors Association.⁵⁰

Considering the rigorous standards that funeral homes must maintain, it is surprising that family members, fully aware of the 24 hour demands of the job, have desired to uphold the family business of running a funeral home. Yet a strong family lineage has continued in most of the funeral homes of the Fairfax County area. Green, Money and King, and Everly-Wheatley are three of the longest-standing family-run establishments in Fairfax County.

When questioned about their feelings about carrying on the family traditions, funeral directors' responses have been, if anything, diverse. Julian Everly had fond memories of growing up in the atmosphere of the mortuary. He recalls hiding in dark niches in the hallways to jump out and scare the neighborhood girls. His brother, John Everly, wanted to continue the mortuary from an early age, yet Julian wanted to be a fireman. Others advised him that continuing the family business would be much more stable, so, seeing the light, Julian decided to attend mortuary school and receive a license. It appears as though the tradition will continue. One daughter, who attends George Mason University as a business major, works in the Fairfax office; the other is a hairdresser and funeral coordinator at the Alexandria location.⁵¹

Money and King's lineage appears very constant and certain. When Mrs. Edith King and her husband Howard King (grandson of the founder) realized that they were destined to marry, she said, "Well, it seems as

though it would be a good idea for me to go to a beautician school so that I can help you." Miss Gertrude Money, one of the four daughters of the founder, is obviously committed to the funeral home business. Although she is many years past retiring age she still comes into work every day. The destiny of Money and King appears less family-oriented. There have been no children to carry on the business, so in 1973 the partnership between Mrs. King and Miss Money dissolved and became a corporation.⁵²

When Reed Funeral Home was passed on to Mr. Green, the business retained its sense of family. Mr. Green had decided at age fourteen that he would be an undertaker. He began working at a funeral parlor near his home. When it was apparent that Thomas Reed would not continue in his father's footsteps, Mr. Green purchased the business and his family lived on the second floor of the brick building which housed his occupation. Mrs. Everly and his daughters, if anything, were certainly supportive of his 24 hour role. Mr. Green's younger daughter once declared that she would never marry a funeral director. She wanted a husband with a nine-to-five job. Several years later she met a young man from Mississippi whom she married—to become a funeral director's wife. It seems as though Mr. Green will have to sell his business to another person or family when he decides to retire.⁵³

A major nationwide impact on the funeral business was Jessica Mitford's "revealing" book *The American Way of Death* which dealt with a virtually taboo subject—the cost of a funeral.⁵⁴ Although many Americans were alerted to the manipulative business carried on by the funeral industry, many recognized the possible exaggerations. There was less impact in the Fairfax County area for several reasons: Everly-Wheatley, Money and King, and Green Funeral Homes were reputable organizations and a Congressional report denounced her book shortly after its publication.⁵⁵

Some changes in laws have affected the industry, though. In April 1985, the federal government passed laws requiring a general price list to be given to every client before determining the funeral services.⁵⁶ In addition, zoning laws have drawn out boundaries for funeral homes and crematories. John Everly finds the laws a nuisance at times and commented that "more and more laws are passed pertaining to the treatment of bodies and each makes things more difficult."⁵⁷

Another challenge is presented by the range of people calling on the funeral home's services. The character change of Fairfax City, Vienna, and Herndon from agriculture to transient introduces a wide scope of people. The gamut includes the wealthy, the poor, blacks, ethnic minorities, and even eccentrics.

The affluence of Fairfax County yields weighty clients; Mr. Everly has managed funerals attended by Supreme Court justices, generals, vice-

presidential wives (Mrs. Mondale), and hordes of secret service agents.⁵⁸ A 1948 communist takeover in Hungary landed the deposed premier, Mr. Ferrence Nage, on a Herndon dairy farm. His death, several years later, brought to Mr. Green's funeral home the democratic-Hungarian-government-in-exile. The dignified procession conducted in Hungarian was worthy of the prestigious elder statesman.⁵⁹

The question arises, what route is open to the family unable to pay? Mr. Green has never turned a person away.⁶⁰ Money and King works through the county⁶¹ as does Everly-Wheatley under a social services program. In addition, Mr. Everly stated "we can abbreviate . . . we don't have to go with this big elaborate system."⁶²

The funeral industry was a natural target for civil rights legislation. These requirements had no affect on the Everly-Wheatley policies which never denied services to a black family. Prior to integration, however, the Everly-Wheatley policy was to recommend one of the other local funeral homes aimed towards the black community. Two of them, Green and Bell, still operate in the City of Alexandria. Ames Funeral Home, located in Manassas, dates back to 1846. Yet today Ames serves equal portions of the community, as does Everly-Wheatley.⁶³ Thomas Reed (the grandson of the founder of Green Funeral Home) recalled customs traditional to many black funerals. The casket used to be "shown" in the home for periods ranging from days to weeks. During its stay, the casket became a natural part of the household. In fact its arrival was sometimes enough to interrupt a bridge game (all hands needed) only for a few minutes. Most families still hold services in their own churches, preferring to include a choir, flower girls, and ushers.⁶⁴

Within the Fairfax community exists an inherent variety of nationalities and religions. This is apparent in funeral procedures as the service belongs entirely to the family. All three funeral homes have felt the influx of the latest southeast Asian immigrant groups. Many of their services are in their native tongue. Sometimes families furnish tables of food during the funeral in a "celebration." Catholics, Buddhists, and atheists remold what Mr. Green names as the only three similar aspects of every funeral: the body, the service, and the grave.⁶⁵ The service can also be determined by the wishes of the deceased. In Fairfax, a former radio broadcaster preached and recorded his own service. As Mr. Julian Everly remarked, "We've had funerals just about anyway you could have them."⁶⁶

If anything, America has been known for its tradition of change and, certainly, Everly-Wheatley, Money and King and Green Funeral Homes have been no exception. The family members who have conducted business through the generations have watched the transformation from a small-scale, cabinetmaking job (with undertaking on the side) to a large-

scale, very-active role as community morticians. Looking back, it seems ironic that the birth of a new community has led to the growth of an industry specializing in death.

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To Build a Fire . . .

by
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*This is one of two 1st place winners of the
1985 Historical Society Essay Contest*

Preface

The McLean Volunteer Fire Department provides an immensely important service to our community, though it often goes unnoticed. The writers of this paper hope that all readers will come to realize the work involved in being a fire fighter and the responsibilities the job entails. We are deeply indebted to all members of the McLean Volunteer Fire Department, but we especially wish to thank Gus Connery, Mary Darnes, Keith Dubetsky, Jim Justice, Epp Pearson, Al Poole, and Sam Redmond as well as our American Civilization teachers, Jane Martin and Mary McDiarmid. We appreciate your help in our venture into the past.

As early as the seventeenth century, fire brigades were formed to combat the frequent blazes that sprang up. Insurance companies, surprising as it may seem, were responsible for establishing the first fire brigades; insurers were the ones who extinguished fires in the homes of policyholders. It was these early fire brigades upon which today's modern fire departments are based.¹

The first paid fire department in the United States was begun in 1679 in Boston, Massachusetts, after a devastating fire demolished eighty buildings and several ships. At that time, all other fire brigades consisted of volunteers.² McLean's own fire department was not organized until 1921, and chartered in 1923. Even so, it was the first fire department in this area to be chartered, thereby earning the name Company #1. (Company #1 members insist that their title stems from their superior ability.)³

During the 1920's, McLean was not the flourishing suburb of today, but simply a loose congregation of small businesses with a few thousand acres of outlying farmland.⁴ The "center of town" consisted of nothing more than Storm's General Store and Post Office, the Great Falls and Old Dominion Railroad, and McLean Radio and Electric Company, and the McLean Restaurant.⁵ Before the formation of the Fire Department, the inhabitants, when faced with a fire, had no alternative but to "grab a bucket and run." In those days, lack of communication was a major problem. Telephones were not widespread, especially in the hinterland, so victims of a fire had to rely on observant neighbors for help. Unfortunately, because of the vast distance between individual farms, additional aid usually was not forthcoming until it was too late. Most of the conflagrations were field fires involving acres upon acres of crops; consequently, destructive fires caused serious economic damage to McLean's agrarian community. It was to meet this pressing need for organized fire protection that the McLean Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1921.⁶

When first organized under chief Mike Garner, the department had no equipment. However, one year later, the volunteers were able to purchase a G.M.C. truck chassis through funds raised by the Women's Auxiliary. They also borrowed a chemical tank from the Cheerydale Company. The tank was used during this time to extinguish fires because large amounts of water were not readily available. This piece of apparatus consisted of a round tank containing a mixture of water and bread soda. A closed lead bottle of sulphuric acid was placed into the soda mixture. During a fire, the tank was overturned, so the acid would spill into and react with the soda water. As pressure within the tank increased, foam produced from the chemical reaction was forced out of the tank through hoses, and used to extinguish the fire. During the construction of the first firehouse the truck and tank were stored in a shack behind Storm's General Store.⁷

By 1925, the construction of the firehouse was completed. With funds raised by the Women's Auxiliary through dinners and carnivals, the department was able to purchase a Chevrolet truck, another acid tank, and most importantly, a siren. The siren provided a direct line of communication to the volunteers, something that had not existed prior to its installation.⁸ Because all the volunteers had other occupations, whether it be farmer or postmaster, there was seldom someone on duty at the station during the day. Therefore, the telephone operator in Falls Church was provided with a switch with which to operate the siren. When a fire call came in, she turned on the siren and called the firehouse. "The siren was how we called everyone to the station. When you heard that siren, you

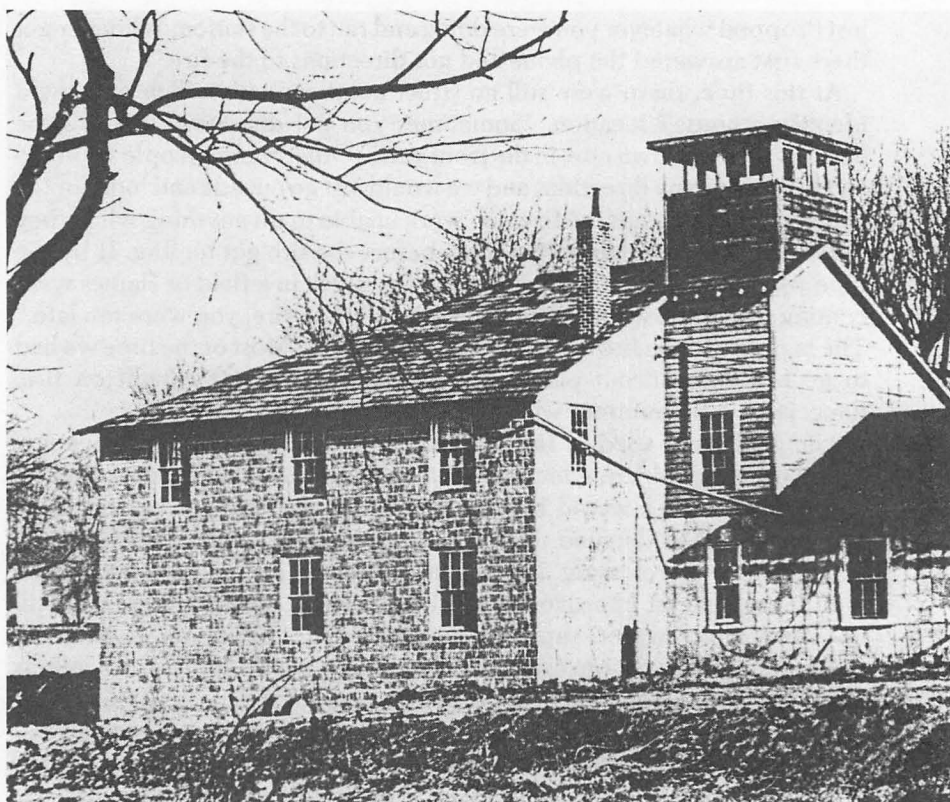
just dropped whatever you were doing and ran to the station. Whoever got there first answered the phone and got directions to the fire.”⁹

At this time, there were still no street numbers with which one could identify a house’s location. “Sometimes you got directions like ‘It’s the house with the brown cow in the front yard.’ Other times, people were too excited to give any directions and we would just go outside and look for the smoke.”¹⁰ Many times the firemen were unable to do anything when they got to the fire. “You had to get there before the fire got too big. If by the time you got there, the fire had spread too much in a field or flames were coming out of the windows of a house in a house fire, you were too late.” The majority of the fire calls were not house fires. “Most of the time we had to go out and put out parts of fields and woods that caught on fire. Especially in the summer when things were dry and hot.”¹¹

The acid tanks used in firefighting by the volunteers were effective; however, one problem which sometimes arose was that the foam used to extinguish the fires would be used up before the fire was put out. The Department then decided to purchase a Brockway water pump, which was capable of releasing 700 gallons of water a minute. Though the pumper was a vast improvement on the acid tank method, there was still no convenient water supply; therefore the volunteers began the construction of two large cisterns. “One cistern which held 30,000 gallons of water was built in front of the schoolhouse. They were kept filled with rain water, but the one in front of the station was never more than half full because it had a leak.” Because the cisterns could only supply the immediate vicinity, the fire company often had to pump from whatever source available, be it private wells, creeks, or septic tanks. However, now the station was “functional.” It had the equipment it needed and a direct line of communication through the community.¹²

The Great Depression struck in 1929 with the fall of the stock market, but due to McLean’s large percentage of government workers, the community, including the Fire Department, was not as badly afflicted as other parts of the nation.¹³ Though prices were down (pork chops were 15 cents a pound), the steady monthly salary of federal employees aided the local economy.¹⁴ The Fire Department itself did not make as much money as in better years, but it did not experience any financial problems.¹⁵ What caused the Fire Department worry was not the Great Depression, but the drought of the 1930’s. Because of it, all forms of water were scarce. The expanse of failed crops was overwhelming, and owing to fields of dry crops as well as a lack of available water, fires were rampant.¹⁶

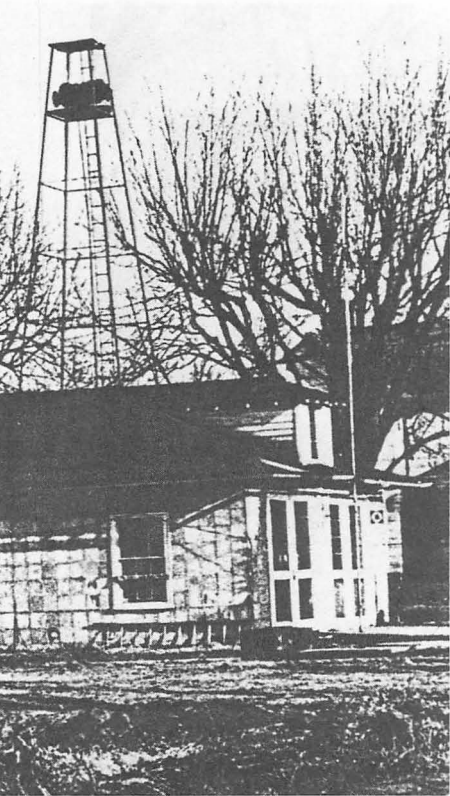
A tragic automobile accident occurred in 1936 in which the injured had to be taken to the hospital on hosebeds because there was no other form of



McLean Volunteer Fire Department 1930's-1940's

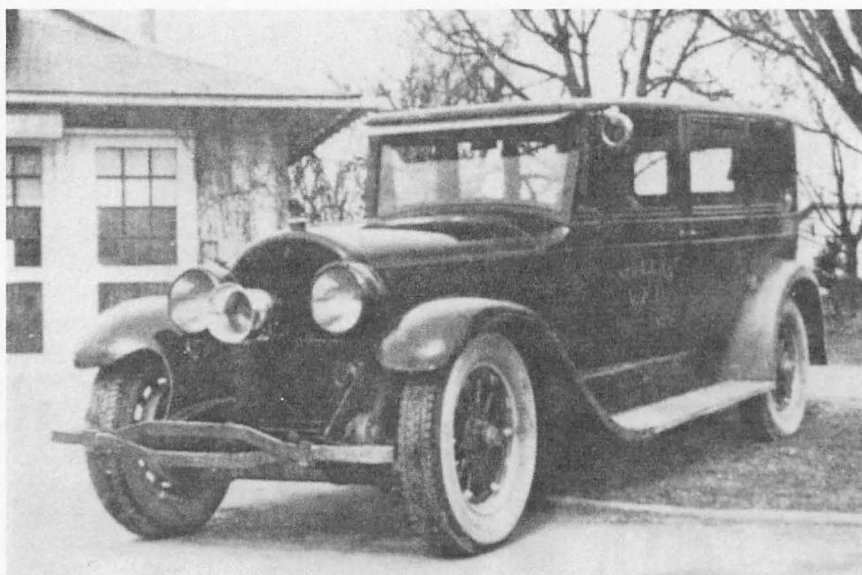
transportation.¹⁷ Prompted by the event, Mrs. H. A. Storm initiated a drive to purchase an ambulance for the McLean Fire Department. She and the Women's Auxiliary collected funds and conducted a raffle for a doll. (The doll was won by Mrs. Fred Magarity, who later returned it to the Fire Department.) With the money accumulated from the drive, the Fire Department bought an old Cadillac for \$100 to use as an ambulance. Miss Myrtle Kidwell donated the first cot for the ambulance.¹⁸

The Fire Department did not undertake in-depth medical training for its members; only preliminary first aid classes were given. These were primarily for the Department's own protection, to help treat its own injured firemen. So with the advent of the new ambulance, the Fire Department was capable of doing little more to help the injured victims than "sling 'em and fling 'em." In other words, the firemen would simply bandage the victims, place them in the ambulance, and "go like hell" to the nearest hospital.¹⁹

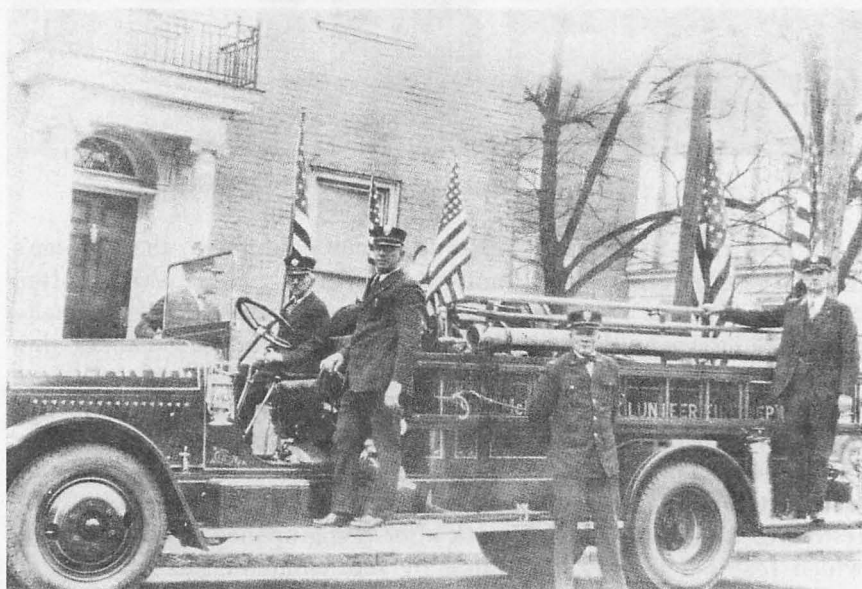


To help raise money for improved rescue equipment, the Women's Auxiliary sponsored many fund-raising drives. These drives often consisted of dinners or carnivals. The dinners were held occasionally throughout the year, the most memorable being the annual Thanksgiving dinner. The dinners were cooked by the Women's Auxiliary and were served by the firemen in the fire house. Carnivals were another big yearly event, held in the yard of Franklin Sherman Elementary School. The carnival would feature games such as bingo, darts, fishbowl, and rides, as well as the raffling off of cars, bikes or sometimes even ponies. The festivities would last for one week after being opened up by a parade which featured a truck decorated by the Women's Auxiliary. These women also prepared the food sold at the festivity, while the firemen constructed all the stands.²⁰

When the United States became involved in World War II in 1941, a spotting tower was built on top of the fire house to spot any enemy planes.



McLean's First Ambulance 1936



McLean Fire Engine—One of the early McLean fire engines was a Brockway, shown here at a George Washington's Day parade in Alexandria. From left to right are: Albert Gorham, "Pops" Taylor, Joe Kefauver, John Carper (who was Chief for 18 years), Harry Farver and Charles Magarity.

It was manned daily from 7:00 am until 12:00 am. There was also a significant decrease in manpower because of the war; accordingly, the station loosened its restrictions (previously, only white 21 year old males were allowed to volunteer) and admitted boys of only fourteen and fifteen years of age. A new firehouse also had been scheduled for completion in 1940, but, due to the war, construction was delayed until 1947.²¹

After the war, the firemen found the need for improved training of the volunteers. Due to the increasing population of McLean, there were more fires. A more sophisticated knowledge of the chemistry of fires and of the techniques of fire fighting were necessary in order for the Fire Department to remain effective in its services.²²

In 1949 Sam Redmond became the first paid fireman in Fairfax County.²³ As the size and population of the community grew, the number of situations which required the assistance of the Department increased. The need for fire and rescue services reached a condition which rendered it impossible for the volunteers to continue with their own occupations and simultaneously respond to the growing need for fire protection.²⁴ However, with the arrival of the career firemen, tensions rose between paid and volunteer firefighters concerning authority within the station. A compromise was reached where two separate chiefs were elected, one for the volunteers and one for the paid men.²⁵

The 1970's marked the beginning of numerous policy changes concerning Fairfax County fire departments, all of which influenced the running of the McLean Department. The inevitable conflict between the volunteer firemen and county-paid firemen was felt. First of all, the volunteers owned most of the fire houses in the county, as well as most of the fire equipment; it was the volunteers who first established the fire departments and paid all the costs. The McLean house and all its equipment is presently owned by the volunteers, although eventually the county will take over all operations.²⁶

In November of 1970, Springfield Supervisor Donald R. Bowman won approval of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors to a change in a policy document negotiated by members of the Paid Firemen's Association and the Volunteer Firemen's Association.²⁷ Bowman's motion redesigned the traditional county fire commission and relegated the volunteers to complete control by a proposed new county director of fire and rescue services, thereby removing all power from the volunteers.²⁸ There are many, including Bowman, who believe that Fairfax County should revert to a completely paid fire and rescue service, but there is also the question of money. Where will the money come from to pay for the volunteers' replacements? Of course, all the volunteers realize that the work load in the county is too heavy for the volunteers to bear alone, and

McLean Volunteer Fire Department 1984



The main building stands now as built in 1947. A few additions have been made since.

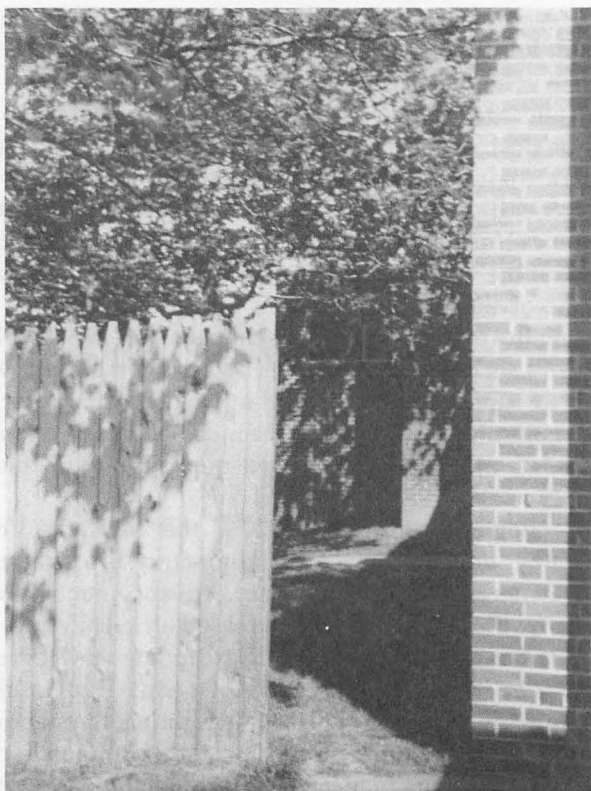


Pictured in driveway are the medic intensive care unit, the ambulance, and the aerial tower.

eventually ease of function calls for the transition to an all-paid fire department. It is the method of transition which is the bone of contention between the volunteers and the paid men.²⁹

The 70's and 80's are also witness to a sociological change that has been taking shape since post-World War II. There is a feeling in the Department that people are now more selfish and concerned about their own lives. This is the "me generation." The lack of concern for others has hindered the Fire Department's efforts at aiding the community; motorists take their time in moving out of the way of oncoming fire engines and ambulances, and the high volume of the car radio drowns out the noise of the siren, further complicating the path of the Fire Department's vehicles. It is unfortunate that McLean's society has progressed from a community where citizens are willing to band together to form a fire department for the common good to a community where one cannot even care enough about the misfortunes of other people to get quickly out of the way of an ambulance.³⁰

From its beginnings in the 1920's, the McLean Volunteer Fire Department has developed from a rudimentary fire fighting force into a versatile and specialized protection unit. Advancements in technology are reflected in the Fire Department's increased efficiency and effectiveness; new equipment is acquired periodically to update services rendered to the community. The station now serves 55,000 people in a 17 mile radius, with an annual operations cost of \$740,000. In addition, the standards that both volunteer and paid firefighters must meet are continually rising, making the job of firefighting an increasingly difficult one. Although every community tends to take its fire fighting crew for granted, all should appreciate the courage, ability, and dedication of their local firefighters.



Conference Room Addition 1972-73

Footnotes

1. "Fire Fighting Dated," *The Alexandria Gazette*, October 14, 1975, p. 8
2. *Ibid.*
3. Jim Justice, Personal interview on the McLean Fire Department, McLean, Virginia, May 17, 1984.
4. Epp Pearson, Personal interview on the McLean Fire Department, McLean, Virginia, May 17, 1984.
5. Louise C. Curran and William J. Curran, *McLean Remembers* (McLean: The McLean Scene, Inc. 1967), p. 22.
6. Al Poole, Personal interview on the McLean Fire Department, McLean, Virginia, May 17, 1984.
7. *Ibid.*
8. Sam Redmond, Personal interview on the McLean Fire Department, McLean, Virginia, May 17, 1984.
9. Pearson.
10. Poole.
11. Pearson.
12. *Ibid.*
13. Poole
14. Pearson.
15. Redmond.
16. Pearson.
17. Redmond.
18. Curran.
19. Poole.
20. Mary Darnes, Personal interview on the McLean Fire Department, McLean, Virginia, May 17, 1984.
21. Pearson.
22. Poole.
23. Redmond.
24. Keith Dubetsky, Personal interview on the McLean Fire Department, McLean, Virginia, May 17, 1984.
25. Gus Connery, Personal interview on the McLean Fire Department, McLean, Virginia, May 17, 1984.
26. *Ibid.*
27. Eileen Remington, "Board Action Removes Power From Volunteers," *The Virginia Sentinel*, November 12, 1970, pp. 1, 12.
28. Frank Tropin, "Supervisors' Plan Said Unacceptable," *The Alexandria Gazette*, November 16, 1970, pp. 1, 10.
29. Remington.
30. Connery.

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The Gunnell Family Of Fairfax County

by
Karen Washburn

This genealogy of the Gunnell family of Fairfax County, while not complete, includes all of the information that I had at the time of this writing. All additions or corrections will be gratefully received.

I would like to thank Jean Tibbetts, Connie Ring, Susan Leigh, and Martin Green for their help and support.—K.B.

In the history of Fairfax County, the name Gunnell appears frequently. Originally planters and farmers, they were also involved in affairs of government and the church. Although not as well remembered as the Washingtons and Fairfaxes, they were none the less prominent citizens during the early years of Fairfax County.

William Gunnell of Westmoreland County, seems to have been the first of his family to settle in what is now Fairfax. In 1729 he received three Northern Neck land grants totaling 1616 acres in what was then Stafford and later became Fairfax County. The approximate sizes of the tracts were: 966 acres below Difficult Run; 400 acres near "Pinimentts Run"; and 250 acres below the head waters of "Pinimentts Run".¹

While the exact date of the Gunnells' move to Fairfax is unknown, they were in residence by 1733 when Reverend Lawrence DeButts agreed to preach at "William Gunnell's".² William Gunnell and his two sons, William and Henry appear on the 1744 poll list for the election of Burgess from Fairfax County.³

William died circa 1760 as is evidenced by his will, proved 19 September 1760. His will names his children, but not his wife, whose identity remains a mystery.

The provisions of William's will and his estate inventory indicate that he was, by the standards of his day, wealthy. However, his will is signed with his mark, evidently he never learned to read or write.⁴

William had children:

- (1) William, died 1794; married Margaret
- (2) Mary; married _____ Darne; had son William Darne.
- (3) Henry, died 1792; married Catherine Daniel.

N.B. A genealogical chart accompanies this article.

(4) Elizabeth; married William Saunders.

(5) Sarah; married James Saunders.⁵

(1) *William Gunnell*, son of William Gunnell, married Margaret. Nothing is known of Margaret except that she appears to have died between September 1786 and January 1787.⁶

According to his will, William was a man of substantial property; real estate, slaves and furniture. His will mentions feather beds and looking glasses among the furnishings, items that at that time, represented wealth. Like his father, he was illiterate and his will is signed with his mark.⁷

William had children:

(11) Allen, died c. 1815; married Elizabeth.

(12) William; married Jemima Neal.

(13) Elizabeth; married James Wren.

(14) Henry, died 1787.⁸

(11) *Allen Gunnell*, son of William Gunnell, married Elizabeth, perhaps the daughter of Sampson Turley.⁹ Allen was evidently blind. The Court Minutes for 1770 list Allen Gunnell as tax exempt because he is blind.¹⁰ It is not known if Allen and Elizabeth had any children. There are two other men, father and son, named Allen Gunnell, mentioned in county records, but it is not known from whom they descend.¹¹

There is no will on file in Fairfax for Allen Gunnell, but activity with land sales would indicate that he died circa 1815.

(12) *William Gunnell*, married Jemima Neal, daughter of Presley and Margaret Neale.¹²

William had several children, however the only one known by name is Presley.¹³

(121) *Presley, Gunnell*, son of William and Jemima Gunnell was born in 1770 and died in 1806.¹⁴ He married Ann Hunter, daughter of John Hunter.¹⁵

Presley and Ann Hunter Gunnell had children:¹⁶

(1211) Sarah (Sally); married James McEndree.¹⁷

(1212) Janet, born 1794, died 1870; married John Haycock.¹⁸

(1213) Ira, married Margaret Vermillion.

(1214) William Hunter; married (1) Sarah and (2) Elizabeth Lanham.

(1213) *Ira Gunnell*, son of William and Jemima Gunnell, was a tavern keeper.¹⁹ He married Margaret Vermillion,²⁰ and they had a child:²¹

(12131) William Presley.

(12131) *William Presley Gunnell*, son of Ira and Margaret Gunnell, was a doctor.²² He married Martha Lindsay, January 22, 1851.²³ They lived in Fairfax near the Courthouse. It was from their house that John S. Mosby captured Union General Edwin Stoughton from his bed.²⁴

(1214) *William Hunter Gunnell*, son of Presley and Ann Hunter Gunnell, married Sarah. They had children:

(12141) Presley, probably moved to Kentucky.

(12142) John, was deaf.

William Hunter married second wife, Elizabeth Lanham. They had children:²⁵

(12143) William Horatio; married Mary Octavia Mills.²⁶

(12144) Amelia Elisha; married William T. Hunt.²⁷

(12145) James N.; married Julia Ann F.; born 1822.²⁸

(12143) *William Horatio Gunnell*, son of William Hunter and Elizabeth Lanham Gunnell, married Mary Octavia Mills, daughter of Peter Mills. Mary Octavia died in 1871 of consumption.²⁹ William Horatio and Mary Octavia Gunnell had children:³⁰

(121431) Luther, born 1858; married (1) Amy Mills, (2) Francis Thompson.³¹

(121432) Virginia, born 1860.

(121433) Anna S., born 1863.

(121434) Wilton, 1869-1871.³²

(12144) *Amelia Elisha Gunnell*, daughter of William Hunter and Elizabeth Lanham Gunnell, married William T. Hunt. They had children:³³

(121441) Lewis Hunt, born 1850

(121442) Emma Hunt, born 1862

(121443) Mary Hunt, born 1853

(121444) Thomas Hunt, born 1861

(121445) Martha Hunt, born 1855

(121446) Deborah Hunt, born 1859

(12145) *James N. Gunnell*, son of William Hunter and Elizabeth Lanham Gunnell, married Julia Ann F. They had children:³⁴

(121451) Annie Elizabeth, born 1849; married Davis F. Lane.³⁵

(121452) James N. 1847-1921; married Margaret Thompson 1841-1901.³⁶

(121453) Matilda, born 1847; married George W. Gunnell.³⁷

(121454) Amos, born 1857; married Mattie Materson.³⁸

(121455) Thomas 1847-1922.³⁹

(121456) William H., died 1902.⁴⁰

(121457) Buchanan 1855-1930.⁴¹

(121458) Mary.

(121459) Pandora.

(121459a) Charles T., born 1844; married Amanda Jane.⁴²

(121452) *James N. Gunnell*, son of James N. and Julia Ann F. Gunnell, was born in 1847. He married Margaret (Maggie) Thompson on January 29,

1882. James enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1863 and served to the close of the war.⁴³ He died in 1921. Both James and his wife Margaret are buried in Vale Cemetery.

(121453) *Matilda Gunnell*, daughter of James N. and Julia Ann F. Gunnell, was born in 1847. She married her cousin George W. Gunnell, son of Hugh West and Elizabeth Gunnell, (see #3511) on January 16, 1868. They were divorced in 1879.⁴⁴ Matilda spent the balance of her life living in Oakton, Virginia, with her sister Pandora. She was well known as a midwife in her community, and a great favorite with the local children.⁴⁵

(121454) *Amos Gunnell*, son of James N. and Julia Ann F., was born in 1857. He married Mattie Materson on February 23, 1891. They had children:⁴⁶

(121451) Paul B., born 1896.

(121452) Carl F., born 1893.

(2) *Mary Gunnell*, daughter of William married a man with the surname of Darne. They had a child:⁴⁷

(21) William Darne.

(3) *Henry Gunnell*, son of William Gunnell, was evidently the first of his family to be able to read and write.⁴⁸ He was active in the affairs of the church where he was elected Churchwarden 1761-63 and Vestryman 1756-1765 of Truro Parish.⁴⁹ From 1757 to 1764 he was a justice of the court of Fairfax County.⁵⁰ Henry was a member of the Fairfax Committee of Safety in 1774,⁵¹ and was sheriff in 1772.⁵² He married Catherine O'Daniel, daughter of William O'Daniel.⁵³ It seems likely that they settled on the 966 acre tract that William had patented on the lower side of Difficult Run, as William mentions it in his will. This property is in what became Vienna, Va.

Henry and Catherine O'Daniel Gunnell had children:⁵⁴

(31) John, died 1800.

(32) Robert, died 1821; married Elizabeth Minor Gunnell.⁵⁵

(33) Thomas, died 1801; married Elizabeth Minor.⁵⁶

(34) William, born 1735, died 1820; married Sarah Coleman 1760-1812.⁵⁷

(35) Henry, died 1822;⁵⁸ married Sarah West 1755-1837.⁵⁹

(36) Ann, born 1744; married Charles Brent, 1735-1822.⁶⁰

(37) Catherine; married _____Coffer.⁶¹

(38) Mary 1746-1827; married James Hurst 1744-1829.⁶²

(39) James, died 1819; married Ann Deneale.⁶³

(31) *John Gunnell*, son of Henry and Catherine O'Daniel Gunnell, acquired land in Bolings Pre-emption in Kentucky. He was a member of the vestry

for Truro Parish in 1774, Collector of Parish Tithes in 1773 and Justice for Fairfax in 1798.⁶⁴ He also acted as Deputy Surveyor in Loudoun County and served as a captain in the militia.⁶⁵ He died unmarried in 1800.⁶⁶

(33) *Thomas Gunnell*, son of Henry and Catherine O'Daniel Gunnell, served Fairfax County in the militia, as a Justice, as a Magistrar and as a sub Sheriff.⁶⁷ He was also a trustee for the town of Matildaville.⁶⁸ Thomas married Elizabeth Minor.⁶⁹ He died in 1801.⁷⁰ After his death, his widow Elizabeth, married Thomas's brother Robert. Elizabeth later moved to Frederick County, where she died in 1829.⁷¹ Thomas and Elizabeth had children:⁷²

(331) Henry 1770-1835; married Mary Hurst.⁷³

(332) William, died 1822.⁷⁴

(333) Anne; married John Stanhope.⁷⁵

(334) James; died 1810.⁷⁶

(335) Thomas; died 1802.⁷⁷

(331) *Henry Gunnell*, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Minor Gunnell, was born in 1770. He married Mary Hurst, daughter of James and Mary Gunnell Hurst (see 389a). They lived for a time in Frederick but later moved to Jefferson County, Virginia, now West Virginia. Henry died July 21, 1835 and is buried in the Hurst family cemetery in Jefferson County.

Henry and Mary Hurst Gunnell had children:⁷⁸

(3311) Thomas Nicholas.⁷⁹

(3312) John James Henry, died 1850; married Virginia Widdows.

(3313) Catherine; married James G. Hurst (see #3811)⁸⁰

(3312) *John James Henry Gunnell*, son of Henry and Mary Hurst Gunnell, attended Georgetown University.⁸¹ He married Virginia Widdows. John J.H. died in 1850.⁸²

(333) *Anne Gunnell*, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Minor Gunnell, married John Stanhope. They had children:⁸³

(3331) John Gunnell Stanhope.

(3332) Lewis R. Stanhope.

(3333) William H. Stanhope.

(3334) Elizabeth Stanhope.

(3335) Thomas J. Stanhope.

(3336) Charles L. Stanhope.

(3337) Nancy Stanhope; married Gordon Alison.

(3332) *Lewis R. Stanhope*, son of John and Anne Gunnell Stanhope, married, however, his wife's name is unknown. They had children:⁸⁴

(33321) Lewis G. Stanhope

(33322) Eliza Jane Stanhope, married Joshua Coffey Gunnell.

(34) *William Gunnell*, son of Henry and Catherine O'Daniel Gunnell, was born c. 1750 and died October 30, 1820. He married Sarah Coleman,

daughter of James Coleman. Sarah was born November 27, 1760 and died June 5, 1812.⁸⁵ Both William and Sarah are buried with their daughter Nancy (Ann) and son William H. at Gunnells Run, the log and clapboard house in Great Falls.

William bought the 676 acres that Gunnells Run in part of in 1791 from Bryan and William Fairfax.⁸⁶ While not on the grand scale of Mount Vernon or Belvoir, apparently this farm was self-sufficient. It was worked by slave labor. William's property division of 1830 mentions a weaving house and enumerates by name more than forty slaves. In a time when wealth was measured in land and slaves, William appears to have been well off. At the time of his death he owned over 2,000 acres.⁸⁷

William seems to have been as civic minded as his father. He served as a member in the Virginia House of Delegates for Loudoun County 1789-98.⁸⁸ He was also Justice for Fairfax County in 1798 and Sheriff in 1802. (He changed from Loudoun to Fairfax because the county boundary changed in 1798. However, it does seem to be a reflection of his degree of influence that he was able to assume an office immediately in Fairfax.) He was also Overseer for the Poor and a trustee for the town of Matildaville.⁸⁹ William and Sarah Coleman Gunnell had children:⁹⁰

(341) Ann (Nancy) 1796-1822.

(342) Sarah; married Samuel Coleman.

(343) Elizabeth; married Lewis Mix 1790-1824.

(344) Catherine; married John C. Sullivan.

(345) James S.; married Helen MacKall, died 1891.

(346) William H., 1785-1834.

(347) George 1783-1850.

(348) John 1793-1874; married Sarah Ann.

(349) Jane, born 1800.

(341) *Ann Gunnell*, also known as Nancy, daughter of William and Sarah Coleman Gunnell, was born 13 September 1896 and died 23 September 1822. She is buried in the family cemetery at Gunnells Run farm in Great Falls. She evidently died of a lingering illness as she made her will August 26, 1822. At the beginning of the will she stated that while of sound mind, she is very much afflicted in body. Ann had received the house at Gunnells Run from her father's property division along with slaves. The fact that she remained unmarried with such a substantial dowery also indicates a lingering illness.

When Ann died, she left the house to her brother George and divided her slaves among her brothers and sisters. Other property that she had inherited from both of her parents was also divided among her brothers and sisters. As a comment on the times in which she lived, it is interesting to note that she left her clothes, bed clothes and bed to her sister Catherine.⁹¹

(342) *Sarah Gunnell*, daughter of William and Sarah Coleman Gunnell, married Samuel Coleman. They originally lived in Dranesville, but moved to Missouri about 1842.⁹² One of their children, George G. Coleman, returned to the Dranesville area in the years preceeding the Civil War. Sarah Gunnell and Samuel Coleman had children:⁹³

(3421) James Coleman.

(3422) Richard Coleman.

(3423) George G. Coleman 1828-1877

(3424) Adeline Coleman; married Mr. French.

(3425) Robert Coleman; married Miss Powell.

(3426) Alfred Coleman.

(3427) William H. Coleman; married 1. Sally Lewis, 2. Gertrude Gunnell.

(3428) Edgar Coleman.

(3429) John Coleman.

(3429a) Virginia Coleman.

(3423) *George G. Coleman*, son of Sarah Gunnell and Samuel Coleman was born February 1828 and died February 1877. He married Olevia Jackson 1845-1922. They lived and farmed in Great Falls, Virginia near Gunnells Run. Their large house is still standing. George G. and Olevia Jackson Coleman had children:⁹⁴

(34231) Samuel Coleman

(34232) Chritcher Coleman

(34233) George W. Coleman

(34234) Gunnell Coleman

(34235) Susan Coleman

(343) *Elizabeth Gunnell*, daughter of William and Sarah Coleman Gunnell, married Lewis Mix. He died 27 April 1824 and is buried at Gunnells Run. There are court records in Fairfax County indicating that Lewis Mix had two daughters, Emily and Adeline. However, there is nothing to indicate that they were the children of Elizabeth. It is possible that these two children were from a previous marriage. The date of Elizabeth's death is unknown, but it occurred before 1830. Elizabeth Gunnell and Lewis Mix had a son:⁹⁵

(3431) Oscar Gunnell Mix 1822-1899; married Catherine Hurst.

(3431) *Oscar Gunnell Mix*, son of Elizabeth Gunnell and Lewis Mix, was born July 15, 1822. Like others in his family, he became a doctor. He moved to Jefferson County, Virginia, now West Virginia, and married Catherine Hurst 1827-1900. Oscar G. Mix died January 15, 1899. Both he and Catherine are buried at the Zion Episcopal Church in Charles Town, W.Va. Oscar Gunnell and Catherine Hurst Mix had children:⁹⁶

(32311) Lucy Lee Mix 1855-1857.

- (34312) Daughter, born 1859
- (34313) William Gunnell Mix, born 1877.
- (34314) Jennie W. Mix, born 1871.
- (34315) Julia Augusta, born & died 1852.
- (344) *Catherine Gunnell*, daughter of William and Sarah Coleman Gunnell, married John C. Sullivan. They may have had a son, Luther O. Both Catherine and John Sullivan were deceased by 1842.⁹⁷
- (345) *James S. Gunnell*, son of William and Sarah Coleman Gunnell, married Helen Mackall.⁹⁸ He served in the 60th Regiment of the Virginia Militia and became Captain. He was also an Overseer of the Road in Fairfax County. After 1823 he and his wife moved to Georgetown, where he had a practice as a dentist.⁹⁹ Helen died in 1891.¹⁰⁰ James and Helen Mackall Gunnell had children:¹⁰¹
- (3451) Francis Mackall 1827-1922; married Harriett Patterson Barnes.
 - (3452) Virginia, born 1826; married Richard Marshall Scott, Jr.
 - (3453) Helen Margaretta; married Palfrey Williams.
 - (3454) William Covington, born 1835.
 - (3455) James Samuel.
 - (3456) Leonard Coleman 1837-1872; married Mary Newbold Rittenhouse.
- (3451) *Francis Mackall Gunnell*, son of James S. and Helen Mackall Gunnell, was born November 27, 1827 in the District of Columbia. He attended Georgetown University from 1844 to 1846 when he received his MA. He was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in the U.S. Navy March 22, 1849, and as Surgeon April 23, 1861. He later rose to the rank of Surgeon General of the United States Navy. He retired from his Navy career November 21, 1889.
- He married Harriett Patterson Barnes. They had no children. Francis Mackall Gunnell died June 1922.¹⁰²
- (3452) *Virginia Gunnell*, daughter of James S. and Helen Mackall Gunnell was born in 1826. She married Richard Marshall Scott, Jr. of Bush Hill, Fairfax County.¹⁰³ Virginia Gunnell and Richard Marshall Scott, Jr., had children:¹⁰⁴
- (34521) Eleanor Scott, born 1847; married B. Johnston.
 - (34522) Frank Scott, born 1849; married Mary Webb.
 - (34523) Anna Constance Scott 1853-1882.
 - (34524) Richard M. Scott, born 1851.
- (3453) *Helen Margaretta Gunnell*, daughter of James S. and Helen Mackall Gunnell, married Palfrey Williams. They had children:¹⁰⁵
- (34531) Grace Williams, born 1863.
 - (34532) Helen Williams, born 1865.

(34533) Agnes Williams, born 1865, (twin to Helen).

(34534) Amy Williams

(34535) Herbert Williams

(3455) *James Samuel Gunnell*, son of James S. and Helen Mackall Gunnell, was a doctor. He attended Georgetown University from September 16, 1845 to March 16, 1846.¹⁰⁶

(3456) *Leonard Coleman Gunnell*, son of James S. and Helen Mackall Gunnell, was born in 1837 and died in 1872. He married Mary Newbold Rittenhouse. They had one child:

(34561) *Leonard Coleman Gunnell*, son of Leonard Coleman and Mary Newbold Rittenhouse Gunnell, married Emily Nelson. They had children:¹⁰⁷

(345611) Leonard C. died in infancy.

(345612) Bruce Covington, born 1907, married Virginia Burt.

(345613) Emily, born 1903, married Mark Boatner.

(345614) Mary R., born 1905, married D. Phillips.

(346) *William H. Gunnell*, son of William and Sarah Coleman Gunnell, was born in 1785 and died in 1834. He was a doctor, often called to attend his neighbors. The Will Books in Fairfax County have references to fees paid to Dr. William Gunnell in the estate accounts.

Dr. William was apparently a well educated man and he possessed an extensive library. In addition to being a doctor, he was also a farmer. He had inherited land and slaves from his father, and had acquired other tracts of land.

When Dr. William died, he left his land to his brothers and sisters and to his nephew Oscar Mix. He set his slaves free to go to Liberia. He is buried at Gunnells Run in Great Falls, Virginia.¹⁰⁸

(347) *George Gunnell*, son of William and Sarah Coleman Gunnell, was born September 8, 1783. He inherited the house at Gunnells Run from his sister Ann, and was named administrator of her estate.

As George's other siblings died, the estates became very entangled, as the first had not been settled prior to another family member's death. It appears that George had a thankless job trying to administer these estates.

During the 1830's George spent some years in Mississippi. Evidently, after the deaths of his parents, and some of his siblings, there were more slaves than the surviving family members had work for. George took these slaves to Mississippi to be hired out.¹⁰⁹

In addition to farming, George had a mill. He, like his father, was involved in the county government. He served as a Justice for Fairfax County from 1817 to 1827 and again when he returned from Mississippi 1839-1840.¹¹⁰

The exact date of his death is not known, but the court minutes record that in 1847 John Gunnell was named administrator for George Gunnell, Dec.¹¹¹

(348) *John Gunnell*, son of William and Sarah Coleman Gunnell, was born March 7, 1793.¹¹² He was married to Sarah Ann_____.¹¹³

John also followed in the family tradition of civic service. He was recommended for lieutenant in the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia in 1816. He also served as a road surveyor, a Magistrate, was a member of the School Commission from 1837 to 1845, Sheriff from 1847 to 1850, and Justice for Fairfax County from 1835 to 1856.¹¹⁴

During the years of the Civil War, John suffered, as did the rest of his family, for his southern sympathies. He is listed as having voted in favor of the Ordinance of Secession.

John died June 23, 1874, and is buried at Andrew Chapel, in Vienna, Virginia.

(35) *Henry Gunnell*, son of Henry and Catherine O'Daniel Gunnell, was born July 30, 1758. He married Sarah West (Sallie), daughter of Hugh and E. West, August 10, 1786.¹¹⁵

Henry, also known as Major Henry, from his Virginia Militia rank, 66 was a wealthy man. His home, in what is now Vienna, Virginia, was furnished with many luxury items. In addition to large land holdings, he owned the numerous slaves necessary to work his plantations. However, he did not approve of slavery. In his will he recommends "to all my children to use those negroes given to them in a human manner, for I think slavery a cruel thing in the reached (sic.) world, who can account for it?"

In addition to provisions for the welfare of his slaves, Henry provided in great detail for his children.¹¹⁶ This last measure was evidently not appreciated by his wife as she renounced his will¹¹⁷ and in her own will she left to her sons, "fifty cents each and no more, the reasons of which is that they were left rich by their father, the late Major Henry Gunnell."¹¹⁸

Henry was very concerned with education, both religious and secular. In his will he gave five acres and fifty dollars for the construction of a Baptist Church. He also provided for the education of his children.¹¹⁹

Henry died January 14, 1822. Sarah, his widow went to live in Clarke County, Virginia, to be with her daughter Mary Ann Hooe. Sarah died in Clarke County January 17, 1837.¹²⁰

Henry and Sarah West Gunnell had children:¹²¹

(351) Hugh West 1787-1857; married Elizabeth Trammell.

(352) George West 1789-1878; married 1. Locian Ratcliffe, 2. Emmaline Young.

(353) Catherine; married Charles Guy Broadwater.

(354) Sarah 1796-1879; married James Hurst.

(355) William Henry, born 1799; married Mary L. Moore.

(356) Bushrod, died 1867.

(357) Mary Ann, born 1804; married Henry D. Hooe.

(358) Joshua Coffey 1811-1864; married Eliza Jane Stanhope.

(351) *Hugh West Gunnell*, son of Henry and Sarah West Gunnell, was born c. 1787. He married Elizabeth Trammell, daughter of Washington L. Trammell and sister of Washington Trammell, Jr. Hugh died of a fall, July 10, 1857.¹²²

Hugh West and Elizabeth Trammell Gunnell had children:¹²³

(3511) George W., born 1846; married 1. Matilda Gunnell, 2. Fannie Baltzer.

(3512) Hugh W. 1849-1922; married Mary Francis Gunnell

(3513) Francis, born 1842; married George M. Cannon.

(3514) Eugene 1844-1873.

(3511) *George W. Gunnell*, son of Hugh West and Elizabeth Trammell Gunnell, was born in 1846. He was married twice. His first wife was Matilda Gunnell, daughter of James N. and Julia Gunnell. They were married January 16, 1872 and later divorced.¹²⁴ George's second wife was Fannie Baltzer. They were married August 10, 1881.¹²⁵

(3512) *Hugh W. Gunnell*, son of Hugh West and Elizabeth Trammell Gunnell, was born August 14, 1849.¹²⁶ He married Mary Frances Gunnell, daughter of Albert and Martha Gunnell on December 24, 1878.¹²⁷ They lived in what is now Vienna, Virginia. Hugh died May 26, 1922 and is buried in the Flint Hill Cemetery, Oakton, Virginia.

Hugh W. and Mary Frances Gunnell had children:¹²⁸

(35121) Annie, born 1891.

(35122) W.H., 1892-1892.

(35123) Martha A., 1886-1898.

(35124) Eugene, born 1884.

(35125) Hattie, born 1880.

(35126) Lena, born 1882; married Howland Kenyon.¹²⁹

(3514) *Eugene Gunnell*, son of Hugh West and Elizabeth Trammell Gunnell, was born in 1844. He died of pneumonia March 30, 1873 in Vienna, Virginia.¹³⁰

(352) *George West Gunnell*, son of Henry and Sarah West Gunnell, was born in 1789.¹³¹ He was married on October 5, 1819 to Locian (Lucy or Louisiana) Ratcliffe, daughter of Robert and Locian Ratcliffe. Locian was born October 11, 1800 and died January 27, 1835, shortly after giving birth to Orlando.

After Locian died, George West married Emmaline Young, October 13, 1839.¹³² Emmaline was born in 1813 and died November 1887. Both Emmaline and George West Gunnell are buried at Andrew Chapel in Vienna, Virginia.

In public life, George West was a member of the Virginia Militia, County Surveyor for Fairfax County from 1831-1838, an attorney, Justice for Fairfax County, Overseer of the Poor, and a trustee for Andrew Chapel Methodist Church. Politically he was of the southern views and was listed as having voted in favor of the Ordinance of Secession.¹³³

In his private life, George West seems to have modeled himself after his father, Major Henry Gunnell. It appears that he remained a strong father and head of the family throughout his long life. He provided for each of his children carefully, and gave them each a farm, dwelling or a lot in town. In addition to the care and upbringing of his own children, he also provided care for and directed supervision of his brother Bushrod, who was mentally deranged.¹³⁴

Like his father, George West was very concerned with the education of his children. Two of his sons, Richard and Orlando, attended Georgetown University. His correspondence indicates that he was anxious to have his sons gainfully employed.¹³⁵

George West was a farmer or planter, slave owner in the years prior to the Civil War. From his will, it appears that he owned and worked several large farms, and in fact was a wealthy man. In spite of his ardent southern sympathies, and also the fact that he had sons and a son-in-law in the Confederate Army, George West seems to have held his fortune together throughout the Civil War and the hard times that followed.

In his will George West left to his wife Emmaline items of silver and fine furnishings, in addition to the house where they lived. He left his daughter Mary J. Berry the house that he had built for her. The two properties made up an extensive estate.

George West died April 8, 1878.

George West and Locian Ratcliffe Gunnell had children:¹³⁶

(3521) John Ratcliffe 1825-1906; married Catherine Swink Gunnell.

(3522) Richard Henry 1820-1893; married Ann Eliza Jackson.

(3523) Orlando 1835-1899; married Susannah.

(3524) Martha Ann, born 1823; married Alfred Moss.

(3525) George Theodore; born 1827.

(3526) James Lucien 1829-1866; married Catherine Swink.

(3527) Phillip Alexander (Alias Charles A.) 1831-1869.¹³⁷

George West and Emmaline Young Gunnell had children:¹³⁸

(3528) Joseph West 1840-1862.

(3529) Dallas Polk 1844-1915; married 1. Ida Blanche Gibson, 2. Catherine Young, 3. Rilla Beck.

(3529a) Mary Josephine 1842-1916; married J. Owens Berry.

(3521) *John Ratcliffe Gunnell*, son of George West and Locian Ratcliffe Gunnell, was born August 23, 1825. Like his father, he was a plantation owner and farmer. His home was at Gunnells Run in Great Falls.¹³⁹

In addition to farming, soldiering seems to have been John R.'s other interest. He was a corporal in the Fairfax Volunteers, the company from Fairfax that joined the U.S. Army for active duty in the Mexican War. The Fairfax Volunteers spent more than a year in Mexico.¹⁴⁰

When the Civil War broke out, his sympathies lay with the South. He went with the rest of the male members of his family to vote for the Ordinance of Secession.¹⁴¹ In September of 1861, at Dranesville, he enlisted in G Company of the 8th Virginia Infantry.

His war record indicates that he suffered a difficult and harrowing four years. However, he displayed the same tenacity towards longevity as his father. The 8th Virginia Infantry was known as "The Bloody Eighth". John R. was wounded in his left side at Sharpsburg. On December 5, 1862, he was captured at Winchester and remained a prisoner until he was exchanged in March of 1863. After he returned to active service, he was wounded again, in the stomach, at Hatchers Run, March 31, 1865. While recuperating in the hospital at Petersburg, he was captured again. By the end of the war, he had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. After the surrender at Appomattox he was discharged on oath June 29, 1865.¹⁴² His war wounds troubled him all the rest of his life.¹⁴³

In 1868, John R. married Catherine V. Swink Gunnell, the widow of his brother James L.¹⁴⁴ They had no children. Catherine Gunnell died in 1882. John R. lived until 1906.¹⁴⁵

(3522) *Richard H. Gunnell*, son of George West and Locian Ratcliffe Gunnell, was born August 20, 1820. He married Ann Eliza Jackson, who was born c. 1823, daughter of Sam and E.M. Jackson.¹⁴⁶

Richard H. attended Georgetown University for one semester, January 13 to July 13, 1837.¹⁴⁷ Family legend says that Richard H. gambled and lost everything while at Georgetown, including his horse and personal body servant, a slave named Mose. Therefore, George West demanded that he return home.

Later Richard H. went to live on a property given to him by his father, known as the Chestnut Thicket. His house was very near to where the Great Falls Greenhouse stands now.¹⁴⁸

During the Civil War, while not in the army, Richard was evidently very much of the southern view. December 6, 1861, a Union Army report mentions going to "Gunnells near Forestville" with 57 wagons for forage. It

is unknown whether they meant Richard Gunnell's or John Gunnell's, but the proximity of Richard's to Georgetown Pike makes it the more likely. Richard was later taken to the Old Capitol Prison on November 26, 1863 and kept prisoner with other political prisoners from the Dranesville/Forestville area.¹⁴⁹

Richard H. and Ann Eliza Jackson Gunnell had three daughters, two that survived to adulthood, Fanny and Gertrude.¹⁵⁰ It must have been a bad blow to the family when they both eloped with Union soldiers. Family legend says that they met them when the soldiers came to forage.¹⁵¹

After the Civil War, Richard went on living at the Chestnut Thicket with his wife and her father, Sam Jackson. Later Richard's daughter Fanny and her husband Harry Campbell and their children came to live there.¹⁵² As was true in many divided families, Richard and his son-in-law argued heatedly about the war for many years after. In addition to the family, legend says that two of Richard's ex-slaves stayed with him as servants until the end of his days. One of these people was named Tillie.

In spite of his own education, Richard did not believe in higher education for girls. He did however, teach his grand-daughters to read, write, shoot and to ride their horses.¹⁵³

Ann Eliza died of burns in 1874.¹⁵⁴ Richard lived until December 30, 1893 and is buried at Forestville Methodist Church.

Richard H. and Ann Eliza Jackson Gunnell had two daughters:¹⁵⁵

(35221) Frances Augusta 1846-1925.

(35222) Gertrude Worth 1849-1920.

(35221) *Frances Augusta Gunnell, (Fanny)*, daughter of Richard H. and Eliza Jackson Gunnell, was born September 5, 1846. She married Harry C. Campbell, alias Jones, August 22, 1865, in Washington, D.C. He was a soldier with the 13th New York Cavalry, Co. G. He and Fanny met when he was on a foraging party to her father's farm. He was also stationed at Union Mills and at Camp Lowell, Virginia.

Harry Campbell, originally a New Yorker, had run away from his parents' farm to join the army, therefore using the alias of Jones. After the war, he had to keep the name of Jones in order to collect his pension.

After Harry and Fanny eloped from the Gunnell farm, they went to live in New York. Later they returned to live in Virginia with Richard H. Gunnell, Fanny's father.¹⁵⁶

Francis Augusta Gunnell and Harry Campbell (Jones) had children:¹⁵⁷

(352211) Cornelius 1865-1872.

(352212) Gertrude Worth 1875-.

(352213) Ann Elmira 1878-.

(352212) *Gertrude Worth Campbell (Jones)*, daughter of Francis Augusta

Gunnell and Harry C. Campbell (Jones), was born February 18, 1875. She married first San Jose Fralick and second Ernest M. Hannan.

Gertrude and San Jose Fralick had two sons, Joseph is the only one known by name.

Gertrude and Ernest M. Hannan had a daughter:¹⁵⁸

(3522133) Ann Elizabeth born May 8, 1918, married James A. McCausland.

(352213) *Ann Elmira Campbell (Jones)*, daughter of Francis Augusta Gunnell and Harry C. Campbell (Jones), married Oliver Brust. They had children:

(3522131) Ernest 1908-1975.

(3522132) Frances 1910-1983.¹⁵⁹

(35222) *Gertrude Worth Gunnell*, daughter of Richard H. and Ann Eliza Jackson Gunnell, was born in 1849. She eloped with a soldier in the Union Army, Lt. Bullis. She later divorced him and returned to Forestville, Virginia. She then married her second husband, David McNeil, who was a merchant.¹⁶⁰ Later she married William Coleman and went to live in Missouri. In Missouri she married her fourth husband, Mr. Harmon.¹⁶¹

(3523) *Orlando Gunnell*, son of George West and Locian Ratcliffe Gunnell, was born January 10, 1835. He like his older brother Richard, attended Georgetown University. It is evident from letters in the files at Georgetown University, that economic factors ended Orlando's studies there. His father wrote that he wished for Orlando to find some gainful employment.

After leaving Georgetown University, Orlando became a clerk of court in Fairfax County. Many of the books in the archives bear his signature and are done in his hand writing. Evidently Orlando always wished to continue his studies at Georgetown, as he wrote to request a catalog of courses during the time that he worked at Fairfax Courthouse.¹⁶²

Orlando married Susannah_____.¹⁶³ After the Civil War they lived near Fairfax Courthouse where Orlando built a brick house. He became a school teacher for several years.¹⁶⁴

Orlando died in 1899. Susannah survived until 1924. They are both buried in Andrew Chapel Cemetery, Fairfax County.

Orlando and Susannah Gunnell had children:¹⁶⁵

(35231) Lucy, born 1865.

(35232) Caroline, born 1868.

(35233) John M., born 1869; married Florence Walker.¹⁶⁶

(3524) *Martha Ann Gunnell*, daughter of George West and Locian Ratcliffe Gunnell, was born June 14, 1823. She married Alfred Moss and they lived near Fairfax Courthouse on a lot provided by her father.¹⁶⁷ Alfred Moss was the grandson of John Moss, the builder of Green Spring Farm.¹⁶⁸

Alfred Moss was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court in Fairfax County in 1852. He remained Clerk of Court until 1861. He ran as a candidate from Fairfax to the convention to discuss Virginia's position on secession, but was defeated by William H. Dulany.¹⁶⁹

When Fairfax Courthouse area began to be involved directly in the Civil War, Alfred and Martha decided to take George Washington's holographic will to Richmond for safe keeping. Before they got it to Richmond, Alfred was captured and sent to the Old Capitol Prison. He later was released in an exchange. Martha Ann, meanwhile, hid George Washington's will at her daughter's home Evergreen, in Fauquier County. After Alfred was released they did take the will to Richmond.¹⁷⁰

(3526) *James Lucien Gunnell*, son of George West and Locian Ratcliffe Gunnell, was born March 26, 1829. He married Catherine Virginia Swink, born c. 1836, daughter of Tenley Swink. James died March 8, 1866. His widow Catherine, later married John R. Gunnell.

James Lucien and Catherine Swink Gunnell had children:¹⁷¹

(35261) Martha Ann 1852-1853

(35262) George West 1854-1909; married 1. Emma, 2. Alice Hicks.

(35262) *George West Gunnell*, son of James Lucien and Catherine Swink Gunnell, was born November 17, 1854. He married first Emma 1859-1888; and second Alice Hicks.¹⁷²

George West and Emma Gunnell had children:¹⁷³

(352621) James Ratcliffe, born June 7, 1879.

(352622) Rosey E., born December 27, 1880, died November 15, 1898.

(352623) Catherine May, born December 7, 1882; married Charles Winn.

(352624) Charles A., born September 22, 1885; married Mary V. Nichols 1904.

George West and Alice Hicks Gunnell had a son:¹⁷⁴

(352625) Gilbert, born 1893; married Francis____; had son John.¹⁷⁵

(3528) *Joseph West Gunnell*, son of George West and Emmaline Young Gunnell, was born October 23, 1840. He died February 19, 1862, of typhoid, while serving in the 8th Virginia Infantry of the Confederate Army. They were at Centreville at the time.¹⁷⁶

(3529) *Dallas Polk Gunnell*, son of George West and Emmaline Young Gunnell, was born in 1844. He married three times. His first wife was Ida Blanche Gibson 1854-1890. After the death of Ida Blanche, Dallas Polk married Catherine Young, 1861-1900. His third wife was Rilla Beck.

Dallas Polk and Ida Blanche Gibson Gunnell had children:¹⁷⁷

(35291) J. Dallas, died age 9 mos.

(35292) J. Effie, died age 1 year 3 mos.

(35293) G. Elsie, died age 10 years 3 mos.

(3529a) *Mary Josephine Gunnell*, daughter of George West and Emmaline Young Gunnell, was born in 1842. She married J. Owens Berry, November 15, 1860. Shortly after their marriage, J. Owens Berry enlisted in G. Company, 8th Virginia Infantry, and served in the Confederate Army for the duration of the Civil War. He rose to the rank of Captain. Unfortunately, he was captured at Fairfax Courthouse on April 20, 1865 and sent to Johnson's Island. He was released from prison June 15, 1865.¹⁷⁸

After the war, Mary Josephine and J. Owens Berry lived in the house that her father built for them on part of his plantation. J. Owens had a career as county surveyor for Fairfax County from 1895 to 1903. He also served in the Virginia House of Delegates.¹⁷⁹ Mary Josephine Gunnell and J. Owens Berry had children:¹⁸⁰

(3529a1) Mary Anna Berry, born September 10, 1861; married William Shreve.

(3529a2) Richard E. Berry, born March 19, 1866; married Alma Kenyon.

(3529a3) Emma Berry, born September 21, 1867.

(3529a4) Joseph Berry, born October 25, 1869; married Annette M. Gibson.

(3529a5) Hester Berry, born August 9, 1872.

(3529a6) George Berry, born August 25, 1874; died as infant.

(3529a7) Dallas Berry, born January 6, 1877; married Roberta Swetnam.

(3529a8) Grace Berry, born January 2, 1879; married Frank Sherman.

(3529a9) Charles Shoemaker Berry, born March 13, 1880; died as infant.

(353) *Catherine Gunnell*, daughter of Henry and Sarah West Gunnell, married Charles Guy Broadwater, son of Charles Lewis Broadwater.

They had children:¹⁸¹

(3531) Arthur Broadwater.

(3532) Elizabeth Broadwater; married Rezin Farr.

(3533) Charles H. Broadwater.

(3534) John C.H. Broadwater.

(3535) Ann Broadwater; married _____ Elgin.

(3536) Thomas J. Broadwater.

(3537) Guy Broadwater.

(354) *Sarah Gunnell*, daughter of Henry and Sarah West Gunnell, was born in 1796. She married James Hurst, probably the son of Mary Gunnell and James Hurst. It appears that they went to live in Jefferson County,

Virginia, now West Virginia, where the Hurst family had its home. After James died, Sarah married A.W. Hudspeth. She died October 2, 1879 and is buried in the Hurst family cemetery in Jefferson County.¹⁸²

Sarah Gunnell and James Hurst had a child:¹⁸³

(3541) Sally Hurst; married James Love.

(355) *William Henry Gunnell*, son of Henry and Sarah West Gunnell, was born in 1799. He married Mary L. Moore, daughter of John Moore. They lived in William Henry's father's plantation in what is now Vienna, Virginia. Mary Moore Gunnell died in 1856.¹⁸⁴ William Henry and Mary Moore Gunnell had children:¹⁸⁵

(3551) Margaretta, born 1839; married James T. Jackson.¹⁸⁶

(3552) Albert 1835-1867; married Martha Alice Jackson.

(3553) Mary Virginia 1831-1901; married Weather Smith; 1816-1872.¹⁸⁷

(3554) Anne E.; married Ira Williams.

(3555) Martha, born 1841; married Richard Dorsey Warfield.¹⁸⁸

(3556) Arthur 1837-1910.

(3552) *Albert Gunnell*, son of William Henry and Mary Moore Gunnell, was born in 1835. He married Martha Alice Jackson, daughter of John T.J. and Harriett Jackson, on February 24, 1857.¹⁸⁹

Albert served as district constable for Fairfax County and also as Commissioner of Schools.¹⁹⁰ He lived in Vienna and was a store keeper. He died in 1867.¹⁹⁰

Albert and Martha Alice Jackson Gunnell and children:¹⁹¹

(35521) Mary Frances 1861-1933; married H.W. Gunnell.

(35522) Carberry 1859-1915; married Annie Lee Smith 1863-1925.

(35523) John Henry 1858-1923; married Annie R. Wiley

(35524) Harriett 1863-

(35525) Isadora 1865-

(35523) *John Henry Gunnell*, son of Albert and Martha Alice Jackson Gunnell, was born January 22, 1858.¹⁹² He married Annie R. Wiley April 10, 1883.¹⁹³ Annie Wiley Gunnell was born February 2, 1861 and died January 21, 1939. John Henry Gunnell died April 10, 1923. They are both buried at Andrew Chapel Cemetery in Fairfax County, Virginia.

John Henry and Annie Wiley Gunnell had children:¹⁹⁴

(355231) Bessie M. born July 5, 1884; married Benjamin Saunders.

(355232) Virginia, born November 7, 1885; married Vernon Upthegrove.

(355233) Grover C., born September 9, 1887.

(355234) Freeman, born February 2, 1889, died as infant.

(355235) Clarence June 24, 1891-1918.

(355236) John A., born February 26, 1893.

(355237) Vernon F., born May 12, 1899.

(355238) Olean, born July 7, 1903.

(355239) Albert, born December 30, 1892.¹⁹⁵

(3556) *Arthur Gunnell*, son of William Henry and Mary Moore Gunnell, was born in March 1837.¹⁹⁶ He married Mary Powell. Arthur died in 1910.¹⁹⁷

Arthur and Mary Powell Gunnell had children:¹⁹⁸

(35561) Samuel A., born 1866.

(35562) Virginia, born 1875.

(356) *Bushrod Gunnell*, son of Henry and Sarah West Gunnell, was found to be mentally incompetent. In 1822 a court at Fairfax declared him to be a "lunatic". He lived his adult life under the care of his brother George West Gunnell, in a house on George West's plantation.

There seems to have been much quarreling and criticism from other relatives as to the care provided for Bushrod and as to the administration of his property. He, like Henry's other children, had been generously provided for under the terms of Henry's will. In spite of the criticisms, contemporary accounts leave little doubt that Bushrod was a trial to live with. He died in 1867.¹⁹⁹

(357) *Mary Ann Gunnell*, daughter of Henry and Sarah West Gunnell, was born in 1804. She married Henry Hooe and went to live in Clarke County, near Berryville, Virginia. After Henry Gunnell died, Sarah West Gunnell went to live in Clarke county also, presumably to be near her daughter.

Mary Ann Gunnell and Henry D. Hooe had children:²⁰⁰

(3571) Robert T. Hooe

(3572) Frances Hooe; married Henry Knowling

(3573) George G. Hooe

(3574) John B. Hooe

(3575) Sarah J. Hooe; married Phillip Berlin.

(3576) Catherine Hooe.

(3577) James H. Hooe.

(3578) Anne Hooe.

(3579) Mary D. Hooe; married _____ Bragg.

(358) *Joshua Coffe Gunnell*, son of Henry and Sarah West Gunnell, was born in 1811. He married Eliza Jane Stanhope, (see #33322).²⁰¹ Joshua Coffe seems to have spent most of his adult life as a public servant in Fairfax County. He served as constable, deputy coroner, deputy sheriff, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Overseer of the Poor, and Justice.²⁰² He lived with his family near Fairfax Courthouse.

During the Civil War, following Mosby's raid on Fairfax Courthouse,

Joshua Coffey was taken prisoner by the Federal Army in Fairfax. He and several other prominent citizens from his neighborhood were imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington.²⁰³

Joshua Coffey died in 1864.²⁰⁴

Joshua Coffey and Eliza Jane Stanhope Gunnell had children:²⁰⁵

(3581) Henry Lewis 1842-1917.

(3582) Anna born 1848; married Dr. Charles Albert Fox.²⁰⁶

(3583) Sally 1851-1945.

(3584) Joshua C., born 1854.

(3585) Kate 1856-1937; married Edward Malone.²⁰⁷

(3586) Daisey, 1861-1957; married Horace Atkinson.

(3587) George, born 1858; married Elizabeth Yates.

(3588) Moss, born 1863.

(3581) *Henry Lewis Gunnell*, son of Eliza Jane Stanhope and Joshua Coffey Gunnell, was born in 1842.²⁰⁸ He attended Georgetown University. During the Civil War, he was a lieutenant of the Seventeenth Virginia Infantry, C.S.A. He later lived in the soldiers home in Fairfax County. Henry Lewis died April 18, 1917.²⁰⁹

(3586) *Daisey Gunnell*, daughter of Eliza Jane Stanhope and Joshua Coffey Gunnell, was born in 1861. She married Horace Atkinson. Daisey died in 1957 and is buried in Fairfax City Cemetery.

Daisey Gunnell and Horace Atkinson had children:²¹⁰

(35861) Barbara Stanhope Atkinson

(35862) Horace Atkinson

(3587) *George Gunnell*, son of Eliza Jane Stanhope and Joshua Coffey Gunnell, was born in 1858.²¹¹ He later moved to Louisa, Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth Yates.

George and Elizabeth Yates Gunnell had a child:

(35871) George Fairfax 1886-1902; married Heloise Thomas.²¹²

(38) *Mary Gunnell*, daughter of Henry and Catherine Daniel Gunnell, was born in 1746. She married James Hurst, son of John Hurst, and went to live in Jefferson County, Virginia, now West Virginia. She died in 1827 and is buried in the Hurst family cemetery in Jefferson County.²¹³

James and Mary Gunnell Hurst had children:²¹⁴

(381) John Hurst 1761-1850; married Catherine O'Daniel.

(382) Henry Gunnell Hurst.

(383) Peter Hurst 1774-1846; married Ann Rust.

(384) James Hurst.

(385) William Hurst.

(386) Catherine Hurst.

(387) Hannah Hurst.

- (388) Amelia Hurst; married William Stanhope.
- (389) Sally Hurst; married Thomas Campbell.
- (389a) Molly Hurst; married Henry Gunnell (see #331).
- (389b) Betty Hurst; married John Moore.
- (389c) Nancy Hurst; married_____Stanhope.
- (381) *John Hurst*, son of James and Mary Gunnell Hurst, was born in 1761. He married Catherine O'Daniel. John died in 1850.
 John and Catherine O'Daniel Hurst had a child:²¹⁵
 - (3811) James G. Hurst 1794-1869; married Catherine Gunnell.
- (3811) *James G. Hurst*, son of John and Catherine O'Daniel Hurst, was born in 1794. He married Catherine Gunnell, #3313, daughter of Henry and Mary Hurst Gunnell (see #331 & 389a). James G. Hurst died in 1869.
 James G. and Catherine Gunnell Hurst had children:²¹⁶
 - (38111) Thomas N.G. Hurst.
 - (38112) Anne E. Hurst.
 - (38113) Mary V. Hurst.
- (383) *Peter Hurst*, son of James and Mary Gunnell Hurst, was born April 14, 1774. He moved to Kentucky. Peter married Ann Nancy Rust in 1801. They had fifteen children. Peter Hurst died February 9, 1846 and is buried in Woodford County, Ky.²¹⁷
- (384) *James Hurst*, son of James and Mary Gunnell Hurst, had children:²¹⁸
 - (3841) James Hurst.
 - (3842) Sally Hurst.
 - (3843) Hannah Hurst.
 - (3844) Mary Ann Hurst; married_____Klein.
- (385) *William Hurst*, son of James and Mary Gunnell Hurst had children:²¹⁹
 - (3851) Harriett Hurst; married Bryan O'Banion.
 - (3852) Minor Hurst

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Footnotes will be provided to those wishing them by contacting Karen Washburn, c/o Fairfax Circuit Court Archives 4110 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22030.

The Fairfax County Representatives To The General Assembly of Virginia 1742-1981

Compiled by Nan Netherton

Fairfax County members of the Colonial Council of State in the Colony of Virginia:

William Fairfax 1744-1757

George William Fairfax 1767-1772

The General Assembly 1742-1981

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Lawrence Washington | 1742-1747 |
| Lawrence Washington | 1748-1749 |
| Richard Osborne | 1748-1749 |
| Hugh West | 1752-1754 |
| Gerrard Alexander | 1752-1755 |
| John West | 1754-1755 |
| John West | 1756-1758 |
| George Wm. Fairfax | 1756-1758 |
| George Johnston | 1758-1761 |
| George Mason | 1758-1761 |
| George Johnston | 1761-1765 |
| John West | 1761-1765 |
| George Washington | 1766-1768; 1769; 1769-1771; 1772-1774 |
| John West | 1766-1768; 1769; 1769-1771; 1772-1774 |
| George Washington | 1775-1776 |
| Charles Broadwater | 1775-1776 |

The Revolutionary Conventions

First Convention: Williamsburg, August 1 - August 6, 1774

Charles Broadwater

George Washington

John West

Second Convention: Richmond, March 20 - March 27, 1775

Charles Broadwater
George Washington

Third Convention: Richmond, July 17 - August 26, 1775

Charles Broadwater
George Mason

**Fourth Convention: Richmond and Williamsburg
December 1, 1775 - January 20, 1776**

Charles Broadwater (the delegates were elected but did not attend)
George Mason

Fifth Convention: Williamsburg, May 6 - July 5, 1776

George Mason
John West, Jr.

House of Delegates

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| John West, Jr. | 1776 | Thomas West | 1784-1785 |
| George Mason | 1776 | Charles Simms | 1785-1786 |
| George Mason | 1777-1778 | David Stuart | 1785-1786 |
| Philip Alexander | 1777-1778 | George Mason (not present) | 1786-1787 |
| George Mason | 1778; 1779 | David Stuart | 1786-1787 |
| John Parke Custis | 1778; 1779 | George Mason | 1787-1788 |
| George Mason | 1780-1781 | David Stuart | 1787-1788 |
| John Parke Custis | 1780-1781 | Roger West | 1788 |
| Benjamin Dulany | 1781-1782 | David Stuart | 1788 |
| Charles Broadwater | 1782; 1783 | Roger West | 1789 |
| Alexander Henderson | 1782; 1783 | Ludwell Lee | 1789 |
| Alexander Henderson | 1784-1785 | | |

The Convention of 1788

Ratification of the Constitution of the United States

Williamsburg, June 2, June 27, 1788

David Stuart
Charles Simms

House of Delegates (Cont.)

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Ludwell Lee | 1790 | Richard Coleman | |
| Nicholas Fitzhugh | 1790 | George Minor | 1810-1811 |
| Roger West | 1791 | (won contested election over | |
| Nicholas Fitzhugh | 1791 | Richard Coleman) | |
| Charles Simms | 1792 | Richard M. Scott | 1811-1812 |
| Roger West | 1792 | Richard Coleman | 1811-1812 |
| Charles Lee | 1793; 1794 | John C. Hunter | 1812-1813; |
| Samuel Arell | 1793; 1794 | | 1813-1814 |
| Charles Lee | 1795 | Alexander Waugh | 1812-1813; |
| Samuel Arell | 1795- | | 1813-1814 |
| Elisha C. Dick | -1795 | Alexander Waugh | 1813-1814 |
| (replaced Arell, dec.) | | William H. Terrett | 1814-1815 |
| Charles Simms | 1796 | John C. Hunter | 1815-1816 |
| Augustine J. Smith | 1796 | Alexander Waugh | 1815-1816 |
| Augustine J. Smith | 1797-1798 | Robert T. Thompson | 1816-1817 |
| Roger West | 1797-1798 | Humphrey Peake | |
| Roger West | 1798-1799 | (was disqualified) | |
| John Carlyle Herbert | 1798-1799 | John C. Hunter | 1816-1817 |
| Richard Bland Lee | 1799-1800 | Robert T. Thompson | 1818-1819 |
| Thomas Swann | 1799-1800 | John W. Ashton | 1818-1819 |
| Thomas Swann | 1800-1801 | John C. Hunter | 1819-1820 |
| Nicholas Fitzhugh | 1800-1801 | Robert T. Thompson | 1819-1820 |
| Nicholas Fitzhugh | 1801-1802 | Robert T. Thompson | 1820-1821 |
| Henry Rose | 1801-1802 | James Sangster | 1820-1821 |
| Nicholas Fitzhugh | 1802-1803 | Robert T. Thompson | 1821-1822 |
| John West | 1802-1803 | Augustine J. Smith | 1821-1822 |
| Robert Moss | 1803-1804 | James Sangster | 1822-1823 |
| George Summers | 1803-1804 | Robert T. Thompson | 1822-1823 |
| Humphrey Peake | 1804-1805 | Robert T. Thompson | 1823-1824 |
| James H. Blake | 1804-1805 | John Moore | 1823-1824 |
| Robert Moss | 1805-1806 | Richard C. Mason | 1824-1825 |
| George Summers | 1805-1806 | Robert T. Thompson | 1824-1825 |
| George Summers | 1806-1807 | Benedict M. Lane | 1825-1826 |
| James H. Blake | 1806-1807 | John Moore | 1825-1826 |
| George Summers | 1807-1808 | Nathaniel Tyler | 1826-1827 |
| James H. Blake | 1807-1808 | Richard C. Mason | 1826-1827 |
| George Graham | 1808-1809 | George Chichester | 1827-1828 |
| Thomson Mason | 1808-1809 | James Sangster | 1827-1828 |
| James H. Hooe | 1809-1810 | Thomas Moss | 1828-1829 |
| Richard Coleman | 1809-1810 | William H. Fitzhugh | 1828-1829 |
| Humphrey Peake | 1810-1811 | Eli Offutt | 1829-1830 |
| | | James Sangster | 1829-1830 |

Virginia Constitutional Convention 1829-1830

Loudoun and Fairfax Counties:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| James Monroe | Charles F. Mercer |
| William H. Fitzhugh | Richard H. Henderson |
| Joshua Osborne (replaced James Monroe, who resigned in 1829) | |

House of Delegates (Cont.)

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| George Chichester | 1830-1831 | Edward Sangster | 1840-1841 |
| Spencer M. Ball | 1831-1832 | Henry W. Thomas | 1841-1842 |
| William S. Daniel | 1832-1833 | John Powell | 1842-1843 |
| Spencer M. Ball | 1833-1834; | Alexander S. Grigsby | 1843-1844; |
| | 1834-1835 | | 1844-1845 |
| | 1835-1836; | Alfred Moss | 1845-1846 |
| | 1836-1837 | Thomas R. Love | 1846-1847 |
| Edward Sangster | 1838 | Henry W. Thomas | 1847-1848, |
| Spencer M. Ball | 1839 | | 1849- |
| John Powell | 1839-1840 | Ira Williams | 1849-1850 |

Virginia Constitutional Convention 1851

Prince William, Alexandria, Fairfax and Stafford Counties:

Richard C. L. Moncure
 Edgar Snowden
 Daniel Jasper (replaced Moncure, who was elected Judge of the
 Supreme Court of Appeals)
 William L. Edwards
 Ira Williams

House of Delegates (Cont.)

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| Sholto T. Stuart | 1850-1851; | James Thrift | 1855-1856 |
| | 1852-1853 | R. H. Cockerille | 1857-1858 |
| Robert M. Whaley | 1853-1854 | O. W. Hunt | 1859-1861 |

Virginia Convention Ordinance of Secession 1861

William H. Dulany

House of Delegates (Cont.)

O. W. Hunt 1861-1863;
1863-1865

Restored Government - Wheeling Convention 1861

John Hauxhurst
Ebon E. Mason

General Assembly Wheeling

John Hauxhurst 1861;1861-1863

General Assembly Alexandria

John Hauxhurst 1863-1864;
1864-1865

**Restored Government Virginia Constitutional
Convention 1864**

Alexandria and Fairfax John Hauxhurst
S. Ferguson Beach

House of Delegates (Cont.)

D. W. Lewis 1865-1867

Virginia Constitutional Convention 1867-1868

Fairfax Orrin E. Hine
Alexandria County Linus M. Nickerson

House of Delegates (Cont.)

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| Job Hauxhurst | 1869-1871 | Ricahrd R. Farr | 1877-1879; |
| James Sangster | 1871-1873 | | 1879-1880; |
| Richard H. | | | 1881-1882 |
| Cockerille | 1874-1875 | Alfred Leigh | 1883-1884 |
| Nathan W. Pierson | 1875-1877 | | |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|--|
| Daniel M. Chichester | 1885-1887 | R. C. Triplett | 1891-1892 |
| Jacob M. Thorne (succeeded Chichester, who resigned) | | Joseph E. Willard | 1893-1894; 1895-1896; 1897-1898; |
| Robert I. Simpson | 1887-1888 | | 1899-1900 |
| J. Owens Berry | 1889-1890 | | |

Virginia Constitutional Convention 1901-1902

R. Walton Moore

House of Delegates (Cont.)

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------|
| Robert E. Lee, Jr. | 1901-1904; 1904; 1906 | John C. Mackall | 1934; 1936- 1937 |
| Walter Tansill Oliver | 1908; 1910; 1912; 1914- 1915 | Francis Pickens Miller | 1938; 1940 |
| Franklin Williams, Jr. | 1916; 1918- 1919; 1920; 1922-1923; 1924 | Robert J. McCand- lish, Jr. | 1942 |
| H. Earleton Hanes | 1926-1927; 1928 | Richard R. Farr (elected, but died before taking his seat) | |
| Leon L. Freeman | 1930 | Robert J. McCand- lish, Jr. | 1944-1945 |
| Edmund H. Allen | 1932-1933 | | |
| John C. Mackall (replaced Allen, deceased) | | | |

Virginia Convention of 1945

Fairfax, Prince William and
Alexandria: Robinson Moncure

House of Delegates (Cont.)

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Edwin W. Lynch | 1946-1947 | Omer L. Hirst | 1954-1955; 1956 |
| Robert J. McCand- lish, Jr. | 1948 | John C. Webb | 1954-1955; 1956 |
| Edwin W. Lynch | 1950; 1952 | | |

Virginia Convention of 1956 (Massive Resistance)

Dean E. Brundage

House of Delegates

Omer L. Hirst 1958-1959
 John C. Webb 1958-1959
 Dorothy S.
 McDiarmid 1960
 John C. Webb 1960
 John C. Webb 1962-1963
 Glenn A. Burklund 1962-1963
 Guy O. Farley, Jr. 1964-1965
 Dorothy S.
 McDiarmid 1964-1965
 John L. Scott 1964-1965

1966

Guy O. Farley, Jr.
 William R. Durland
 Clive L. DuVal, II
 Dorothy S. McDiarmid
 Paul Reiber
 Lawrence A. Short
 Carrington Williams

1968-1969

Guy O. Farley, Jr.
 Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
 William R. Durland
 Clive L. DuVal, II
 Dorothy S. McDiarmid
 Robert A. Maloney
 Carrington Williams
 Stanford E. Parris
 (replaced Maloney, who resigned)

1970-1971

Stanford E. Parris
 Byron F. Andrews, Jr.
 Warren E. Barry
 Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
 Clive L. DuVal, II

Richard L. Ryder
 David A. Sutherland

1972-1973

Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
 Wyatt B. Durrette, Jr.
 Dorothy S. McDairmid
 David Sutherland
 Carrington Williams

1972-1973

Warren E. Barry
 Warren J. Davis
 James H. Dillard, II
 William H. Moss, Sr.
 Stanford E. Parris
 Thomas Jefferson Rothrock
 James R. Tate
 (in second session, Parris resigned;
 replaced by Tate)

1974-1975

Warren E. Barry
 James H. Dillard, II
 Robert E. Harris
 Thomas Jefferson Rothrock
 James R. Tate
 Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
 Wyatt B. Durrette, Jr.
 Dorothy S. McDiarmid
 Raymond E. Vickery, Jr.
 Carrington Williams

1976-1977

Warren E. Barry
 James H. Dillard, II
 Robert E. Harris

Thomas Jefferson Rothrock
Richard K. Saslaw
Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Wyatt B. Durrette, Jr.
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
Raymond E. Vickery, Jr.
Carrington Williams

1978

Warren E. Barry
Robert E. Harris
Richard L. Saslaw
Gladys B. Keating
Robert L. Thoburn
Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
Raymond E. Vickery, Jr.
Martin H. Perper
Kenneth R. Plum

1979

Warren E. Barry
Robert E. Harris
Richard L. Saslaw
Gladys B. Keating
Robert L. Thoburn
Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
Raymond E. Vickery, Jr.
Martin H. Perper
Kenneth R. Plum

1980

Warren E. Barry
James H. Dillard, II
Robert E. Harris
Gladys B. Keating
Lawrence D. Pratt
Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
Martin H. Perper

John S. Buckley
John H. Rust, Jr.

1981

Warren E. Barry
James H. Dillard, II
Robert E. Harris
Gladys B. Keating
Lawrence D. Pratt
Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
Martin H. Perper
John S. Buckley
John H. Rust, Jr.

1981 (special session)

Warren E. Barry
James H. Dillard, II
Robert E. Harris
Gladys B. Keating
Lawrence D. Pratt
Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
Martin H. Perper
John S. Buckley
John H. Rust, Jr.

1982

Robert T. Andrews
Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Gwendalyn F. Cody
Kenneth R. Plum
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
John H. Rust, Jr.
Warren E. Barry
Gladys B. Keating
Frank Medico
James H. Dillard, II
Robert E. Harris
Vivian E. Watts

1983

James F. Almand
Robert T. Andrews
Warren E. Barry
Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Bernard S. Cohen
James H. Dillard, II
Stephen E. Gordy
Robert E. Harris
Gladys B. Keating
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
Frank Medico
Kenneth R. Plum
Nora A. Squyres
Vivian E. Watts

1984

James F. Almand
Robert T. Andrews
Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Gwendalyn F. Cody
Bernard S. Cohen
James H. Dillard, II

Stephen E. Gordy
Robert E. Harris
Gladys B. Keating
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
Frank Medico
Kenneth R. Plum
Vivian E. Watts
Robert K. Cunningham

1985

James Frederick Almand
Robert Taylor Andrews
Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Gwendalyn F. Cody
Bernard S. Cohen
James Hardy Dillard, II
Stephen E. Gordy
Robert Edward Harris
Gladys B. Keating
Dorothy S. McDiarmid
Frank Medico
Kenneth Ray Plum
Vivian Edna Watts
Robert K. Cunningham

Virginia State Senate

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Henry Lee | 1776, 1777-1778, 1778, 1779, 1780-1781, 1781-1782, 1782, 1783, 1784-1785, 1785-1786, 1786-1787 |
| John Pope | 1787-1788, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791 |
| Ludwell Lee | 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797-1798, 1798-1799, 1799-1800 |
| Thomson Mason | 1800-1801, 1801-1802, 1802-1803, 1803-1804 |
| John C. Hunter | 1804-1805, 1805-1806, 1806-1807, 1807-1808 |
| Richard Brent | 1808-1809, 1809-1810 (elected to U.S. Senate) |
| William Tyler | (Replaced Brent) 1809-1810, 1810-1811, 1811-1812 |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| William A. G. Dade | 1812-1813, 1813-1814 |
| John Gibson | 1813-1814, 1815-1816 |
| John Love | 1816-1817, 1817-1818, 1818-1819, 1819- |
| Redmond Foster | (succeeded Love) 1819-1820 |
| William H. Fitzhugh | 1820-1821, 1821-1822, 1822-1823 |
| William M McCarty | 1823-1824, 1824-1825, 1825-1826, 1826-1827 |
| Joshua Osborne | 1827-1828, 1828-1829, 1829-1830 |
| William M McCarty | 1830-1831, 1831-1832, 1832-1833, 1833-1834, 1834-1835, 1835-1836, 1836-1837, 1838, 1839 |
| James McIlhaney | 1839-1840, 1840-1841, 1841-1842 |
| Asa Rogers | 1842-1843, 1843-1844, 1844-1845, 1845-1846, 1846-1847, 1847-1848, 1848-1849, 1849-1850 |
| Henry W. Thomas | 1850-1851, 1851-1852, 1852-1853, 1853-1854, 1855-1856, 1857-1858, 1859-1861, 1861-1863 |

Restored Government

General Assembly at Wheeling, 1861:

James T. Close

General Assembly at Wheeling, 1861-1863:

James T. Close

General Assembly at Alexandria, 1863-1864:

Thomas P. Brown

General Assembly at Alexandria, 1864-1856:

Thomas P. Brown

Senate (Cont.)

William H. Dulany 1863-1865

Daniel F. Dulany 1865-1867

Thomas E. Taylor 1869-1871

Edgar Snowden, Jr. 1869-1871

Henry W. Thomas 1871-1873, 1874-1875

Thomas E. Taylor 1871-1873, 1874-1875

Hierome O. Claughton 1875-

Charles E. Sinclair 1875-1877

William H. F. Lee 1875-1877 (succeeded Claughton,
who resigned)

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| William H. F. Lee | 1877-1879 |
| Charles E. Sinclair | 1877-1879 |
| Francis L. Smith | 1879-1880, 1881-1882 |
| Elisha E. Meredith | 1883-1884, 1885-1887 |
| R. Walton Moore | 1887-1888, 1889-1890 |
| George A. Mushbach | 1891-1892, 1893-1894, 1895-1896, 1897-1898 |
| S. R. Donohoe | 1899-1900, 1901-1904 (Lieut. Governor) |
| Joseph E. Willard | President of the State Senate: 1902-1904 |
| Lewis H. Machen | 1904, 1906 |
| R. E. Thornton | 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914-1915, 1916, 1918-1919 |
| Walter Tansill Oliver | 1920, 1922-1923 |
| Frank L. Ball | 1924, 1926-1927, 1928, 1930 |
| John Warwick Rust | 1932-1933, 1934, 1936-1937, 1938 |
| William D. Medley | 1940, 1942 |
| Andrew W. Clarke | 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948, 1950 |
| John A. K. Donovan | 1952, 1954-1955, 1956, 1958-1959, 1960, 1962-1963 |
| Omer L. Hirst | 1964-1965, 1966 |
| Robert G. Fitzgerald | 1964-1965, 1966 |
| Omer L. Hirst | 1968-1969, 1970-1971 |
| Adelard L. Brault | 1968-1969, 1970-1971 |
| Robert C. Fitzgerald | 1968-1969, 1970-1971 |
| Clive L. DuVal, II | 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977 |
| Charles L. Waddell | 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977 |
| Adelard L. Brault | 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977 |
| Omer L. Hirst | 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977 |
| Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. | 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977 |
| Omer L. Hirst | 1978, 1979 |
| Clive L. DuVal, II | 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1981 (spe- cial session) |
| Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. | 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1981 (spe- cial session) |
| Adelard L. Brault | 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1981 (spe- cial session) |
| Charles L. Waddell | 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1981 (spe- cial session) |
| Richard L. Saslaw | 1980, 1981, 1981 (special session) |

1982

Adelard L. Brault
Clive L. DuVal, II
Charles L. Waddell
Richard L. Saslaw
Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr.

1983

Adelard L. Brault
Clive L. DuVal, II
Charles L. Waddell
Richard L. Saslaw
Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr.

1984

John W. Russell
Adelard L. Brault
Clive L. DuVal, II
Charles L. Waddell
Richard L. Saslaw
Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr.

1985

Wiley Francis Mitchell, Jr.
John W. Russell
Clive L. DuVal, II
Charles L. Waddell
Richard L. Saslaw
Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr.

Sources

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The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1962-1981.
Compiled by the staff of the Clerk of the House of Delegates.
Richmond: Commonwealth of Virginia, 1983.

Civil War Letter of Col. David Thomson

Edith Sprouse obtained the following letter, from Col. David Thomson to his daughter Mary Espy Thomson, from the writer's great-greatgranddaughter. It is of especial interest because Thomson is the officer who saved Martha Washington's will from being burned. His daughter later sold it to J. P. Morgan.

Headquarters 82 Regt. O.V.I.
Fairfax Courthouse, Va.
Oct. 2, 1862

We have just had composed and set to music at headquarters of Genl. Sigle a good song "I Fight Mit. Sigle". When published I will purchase a copy for you. Genl. Sigle plays well on the piano. I heard him a few days ago. He is very popular with his soldiers. But looks like rather an indifferent Dutchman. I never saw him with military clothes on. He generally goes in rather dutchy dress and topped out with an old broad brimmed slanted hat.

We are yet encamped in the public square of the court house which is full of large shade trees making it an excellent and beautiful camping ground. One sees but few little girls or children here. Most of the houses are vacant. The sister of Jackson who killed Elsworth lives here and is crazy. She went crazy from the trouble of the war. You cannot tell how awful it is for such armies to pass over a country. The soldiers will destroy all the fences and most of the outhouses. Beautiful fences around fine residences here are torn down to cook with. All the pews from the churches, pulpits, stairs and alters are taken from them. Even the floors are taken up and all the tables, chairs, stairways and galery are taken for fuel from the old court house. Such fences as surround our school house would be the delight of the soldier. It would burn so well. They could build fires so easily and cook so quick. Then the nice

forest trees suffer also. If the cherry is too high break down the tree, and so with apple trees and peach trees. Potatoes are dug from mostly all gardens. Cabbage and in fact everything found in the gardens is used, just as though it was all right. A chicken cannot be found near an army after it passes. A large army like ours cannot move on one road so they take many roads hence the whole country is pilliaged. Did I ever write to you about the White Sulphur Springs? The springs were very fashionable for the rich from the cities to resort during the summer. The buildings were most expensive and costly of the kind. The grounds adorned beautifully but these were all destroyed soon after we passed them. During the time our regiment was concealed behind these extensive buildings, the enemy threw shell at us, and while I was at the fountain the trees around were cut by cannon balls and shells, but I concluded I would take a drink, though I had to go in front of the house to do so. While I was in front and most exposed, two or three of our soldiers were wounded. One poor boy in Co. G who lived near Billicenter had his arm torn off. It was frightful yet he had to walk a long way before he could be carried. That boy never groaned hardly much less did he cry. Don't you think this boy was a stout-hearted fellow?

It is very warm here. It seems warmer that I ever saw it before at this time of the year. O, how dusty and dry. Everything is covered with dust.

I slept on the floor, my bedstead was partly lost. But I am so comfortable situated now that it seems fairly grand. And we live high. Potatoes, onions, peaches apples, milk, butter, saltmeats, fish, many jellys, lager beer whiskey and wine ect. So you see we live well here though it costs money rather much to suit me.

I wish you could be here with your Ma and Grand Ma. But you would think it a rather dangerous place to visit. Yesterday I could hear fighting in our front and we may have to fight any moment. You would not enjoy a visit under such circumstances.

It is a beautiful night. A little girl by the name of Jackson either a daughter or neice of the Jackson who killed Elsworth came to me this evening as I sat in front

of a tent near her house and showed me her beautiful doll. They are just from Richmond. The little girl said she was glad to get home. But their furniture and clothes, carpets fences around their house were all taken leaving a dreary home for them. And her father does not return with them. How would you feel to be obliged to leave home because your father was a traitor and then return home to our nice little home and find that all we left was destroyed and the white walls all defaced with coarse drawings made with coals—shade trees cut, fruit trees broken and fences burned?

O! What a most terrible calamity to this country. Almost everybody is ruined. If they are Rebs, Union soldiers delight to destroy. If they are Unionists the Reb soldiers delight to destroy their property. No one escapes.

Good Night Mary
From your affectionate Pa

D. Thomson

The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Va.

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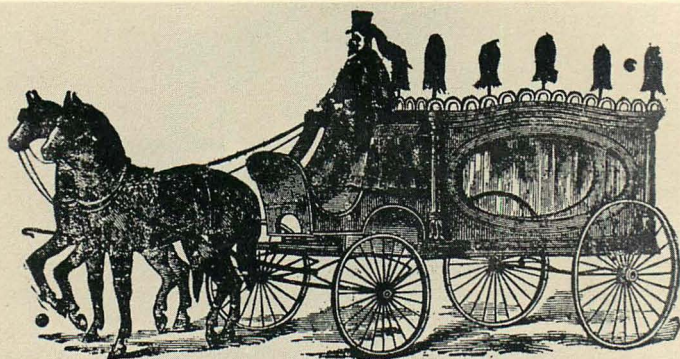
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